FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 175 *10 September 1981*

ALBANIA

PUNA Criticizes SFRY 'Self-Administration' B 1
Serb Officers' Crimes Against Kosovo Reported B 4
Yugoslavian Lag in Trade Deliveries Claimed B 4
Government Leaders Greet DPRK Counterparts B 5
BASHKIMI Article Marks Anniversary of DPRK B 5
Academy of Sciences Chairman Decorated B 6
Briefs: SRV Ambassador's Activity; Spanish Youth Delegation's Departure B 6

BULGARIA

Zhivkov 70th Birthday Celebration Continues C 1
  Zhivkov Speech Reported C 1
  Ministry, Fatherland Front C 1
  Dailies Mark Birthday C 1
  More on Dailies C 3
  Greetings From Brezhnev C 3
  Awarded Order of Lenin C 4
  Foreign Ambassadors' Greetings C 4
Celebration of 37th Anniversary of Revolution C 4
  Leaders Attend Reception C 4
  Anniversary Parades C 5
  Defense Minister's Speech C 6
  Greetings From Iran C 8
    [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Sep]
RABOTNICHESKO DELO on Polish Solidarity Congress [7 Sep] C 9
Filipov Receives DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok C 10
  Visit to Plovdiv, Departure C 10
    [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Sep]
Zhivkov Receives Polish Ambassador's Credentials C 11
Dulbokov-Led Delegation Returns From Libya 4 Sep C 11
Kubadinski-Led Delegation Returns From Tanzania C 11
    [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Sep]
Briefs: Bozhinov in Ruse C 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Polish Solidarity Congress, Aims Denounced D 1
  'Political Power' D 1
    [RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep]
  PRACE on Aim D 2
  Defections From Ranks D 2
  Attempting To Seize Power D 3
  TV Station Threat 'Crucial' D 3
Report on Visit by PZPR Agricultural Delegation D 4
    [RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep]
Husak, Leaders End Libya Visit; Agreements Signed D 4
  Wreath-Laying Ceremony D 4
  Health, Trade Agreements 9 Sep D 4

  Husak, Al-Qadhdhafi Talks D 5
  Protocol Expanding Relations D 5
    [Bervida in RUDE PRAVO 4 Sep]
  Role in Libyan Economy D 6
    [Bratislava PRAVDA 4 Sep]
  National Day Reception D 6
    [RUDE PRAVO 4 Sep]
Husak Honors CPSU's Kirilenko on Birthday D 6
    [RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep]
Strougal Attends Bulgarian National Day Fete D 7
Allen Acting as 'Juggler' in Bonn for U.S. D 7
    [Kovarik in RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep]
Strougal Meets With Visiting FRG Trade Officials D 8
Strougal Receives Visiting MPR Deputy Premier D 8
Strougal Sends Iran's Mahdavi-Kani Greetings D 9
Husak October Visit to Austria Postponed D 9
    [cross-reference]
Implementation of Set of Measures Reviewed D 9
    [RUDE PRAVO 3 Sep]
Briefs: Hula, Indonesian Minister; Lenart Agriculture Visit D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Further Reportage on Leipzig Autumn Trade Fair E 1
  Honecker Speech E 1
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Sep]
  Dinner for USSR Delegation E 2
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Sep]
  Cooperation With CSSR E 3
    [Bratislava PRAVDA 8 Sep]
  Talk With U.S. Economic Expert E 3
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Sep]
  Other Economic Meetings E 4
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Sep]
Honecker Arrives in Mexico; Welcomed by Portillo E 4
Reportage on Solidarity Congress Decisions E 4
  'Militant Challenge' E 4
  Links With FRG 'Revanchists' E 5
Horst Dohlus Receives Romanian Delegation E 5
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 Sep]
Honecker Greets Bulgaria's Zhivkov on Birthday E 6
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Sep]
SED Central Committee Message to Kirilenko E 6
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Sep]
Erich Honecker Sends Condolences to Husak E 7
SED Greets Belgian CP on 60th Anniversary E 7
Daily Cited on Solidarity With Latin America E 7
FRG Citizens Arrested, Detained at Border E 8
  'Subversive Actions' E 8
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 Sep]
  Entry Regulations Abused E 8
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Sep]
Defense Minister Visits Shipyard in Wolgast E 8
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Sep]
Discussion With Evangelical-Lutheran Church Members E 8
    [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Sep]
Briefs: Potato Harvest E 8

POLAND

Warsaw Quotes, Criticizes Solidarity Document G 1
- TRYBUNA LUDU Assails Appeal G 2
- AFP Reports Document G 3

Further on 9 Sep Solidarity Congress Session G 4
- Message to Expatriot Poles [AFP] G 4
- Statutory Matters Discussed G 4
- Strike Authority Discussed G 5
- Rights of Emigrant Workers G 5

Solidarity Congress Proceedings Continue 10 Sep G 5
- 10 September Agenda G 5
- Proceedings Reported G 6
- Walesa Addresses Session G 6

Press Comments on Solidarity Congress Proceedings G 7
Warsaw Cites Walesa Interview on Resolving Problems G 8
Walesa 28 Aug Appeal to Journalists for Truth G 8
[SOLIDARNOSC 28 Aug]
Minister Rejects Katowice Steelworks Referendum G 8
Warning Strike Called Off in Legnica Copper Mines G 9
NSZZ of Military Employees Session Opens in Warsaw G 9
More on Search for Bydgoszcz Prison Escapees G 9
Meeting of Central Committee Secretariat Reported G 10
Minister of Interior Addresses PZPR Plenum 3 Sep G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Sep]
PZPR Central Control Commission Lists Its Tasks G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Sep]
Preliminary Draft of ZSL Ideological Declaration G 15
Warsaw Notes Condition of Current Meat Supplies G 16
TRUBUNA LUDU Discusses Self-Management Concept G 16
Radio, TV Committee Investigation Completed G 17
Trade Commission To Cut Back Overseas Personnel G 17
Corrections Cited to Published Censorship Law G 17
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Desecration of Soviet Graves G 18
Five To Be Indicted for 'Hooligan Excesses' G 18
Education Minister Interviewed on Changes G 19
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Sep]
Party Higher Education Rectors Conference Held G 20
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Sep]
Scientific Seminar Views Independence, Soviet Role G 21
Grunwald Association Personnel Changes Reported G 21
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Sep]
Planning Commission Delegates Visit Moscow G 21
- Discussions Held G 21
- Further Details G 22

Visiting U.S. Senator Meets With Officials G 22
TRYBUNA LUDU, Daily Assess Foreign Trade Record G 22
- Worldwide Exchange [TRYBUNA LUDU] G 22
- Foreign Trade 'Collapse' [DZIENNIK BALTYCKI] G 23

Solidarity Reports Polish Weapons in Beirut [AFP] G 24
Aide Denies Diversion of French Aid to Country G 24
[Paris L'HUMANITE 31 Aug] G 24
TRYBUNA LUDU Assails FRG Revanchists Claims G 25
Leaders Send Message to Husak on Mining Accident G 26
Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts on National Day G 26
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Sep]

ROMANIA

- U.S. Credit for Nuclear Components Reported H 1
- Chinese Delegation Ends Visit Following Talks H 1
- Ionita Receives Hungarian Minister Pullai H 1
- Bulgarian Envoy Holds Reception on National Day H 1
- RCP's Banc Receives Vietnamese CP Official H 2
- Leaders Cable Vietnam on National Holiday H 2
- Festive Meeting Marks DPRK National Day H 2
- Suriname Foreign Minister Concludes Visit 5 Sep H 3
- Costa Rican Socialist Visits at Invitation of RCP H 4
  - Alberto Salom Arrives 9 Sep H 4
  - Cazacu Receives Costa Rican H 5
- Dominican Republic Communist Leader Visits H 5
  - Ceausescu Receives Isa Conde H 5
  - Cazacu Meets Dominican H 6
- Cazacu Meets Visiting Danish Communists H 6
- Moroccan Foreign Affairs State Minister Arrives H 7
- San Marino Communist Party Leader Arrives H 7
- Symposium on Science and Peace Opens in Bucharest H 7
- Briefs: Japanese Delegation Leaves H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

- Sundic Comments on State of U.S.-Soviet Relations I 1
- Secretary of State Haig To Visit 12-13 Sep I 2
- POLITIKA Reports on Soviet Military Maneuvers [7 Sep] I 2
- Correspondent on Solidarity-Government Tension I 3
- Kraigher Congratulates Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov [BORBA 7 Sep] I 3
- Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen Pays Visit I 4
  - Welcomed by Djuranovic I 4
  - Djuranovic-Jorgensen Talks I 4
  - Dinner Toasts I 4
  - Interview With Jorgensen I 5
- Government Delegation Ends Visit to Sweden [BORBA 6 Sep] I 6
- 'Hostile' Bulgarian Books at Moscow Fair Noted I 6
- Dragosavac Addresses Youth Seminar in Kumrovec [BORBA 4 Sep] I 6
- Ljubicic Holds Reception for Navy Day Delegation I 8
- 'Nationalist Leader' Sentenced for Enemy Activity I 8
- Briefs: Vojvodina Crude Oil Production I 8

PUNA CRITICIZES SFRY 'SELF-ADMINISTRATION'

AU081034 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 8 Sep 81

["Yugoslav Working Class Pays Dearly, the Complete Failure of Titoite 'Self-Administration'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 8 Sep (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper PUNA, organ of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, published today an article, which says among other things:

Recently, the boasts and euphoria in the vocabulary of the officials of Belgrade and their press were replaced by a pesimistic tone. There are often heard the expressions "economic crisis," "very serious situation," "consumption is greater than production." It is spoken of chronic inflation, of the constant increase of prices, unemployment, the growing deficit of international payment, and so on and so forth. The chairman of the Presidency of Serbia, D. Vidic, said at a speech he delivered in Mitrovica these days, during a special visit to Kosovo, that the "general economic situation is worsening." After 30 years of boasts for the triumph of the system of "socialist self-administration," of the constant claims for the great "achievements" it has scored in all fields, for its presentation as a "specific" road for the construction of socialism and as a model to the others, the newspaper PUNA points out, these admissions, together with the appeals for "patience" made at the congress of "self-administrators" which was held in Belgrade some time ago, because the system of "self-administration" is a "long term one" etc, are tactics which aim at restraining the dissatisfaction of the working class which seeths from within, at mitigating the disillusion for the Titoite paradise, at gaining time and at prolonging the life-span of the bankrupted system of "self-administration."

The grave crisis the Yugoslav "self-administration" is undergoing, the article stresses, fully proves the exposure and denuncation the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made to it right from the start as an anti-socialist and anti-Marxist system, as a typical capitalist form in economy and in every field. The present situation of Yugoslavia proves all the theses and incontestable arguments Comrade Enver Hoxha provides in his work "Yugoslav 'Self-Administration' A Capitalist Theory and Practice."

Further on the newspaper quotes facts showing that the Yugoslav "self-administering" economy is a variant of the capitalist private property where decentralization and unplanned development of economy, spontaneity, anarchy, competition prevail. The prices are changed in compliance with the conjuncture of the market, with the demand and offer, and the aim of their production is only to ensure as great profits as possible, therefore, they produce only for this aim, despite the needs of the society and enterprises.

The workers in the Yugoslav enterprises neither conduct nor decide on production and distribution. They are decided by the revisionist bourgeoisie, the technocrats and bureaucrats. They decide on the real possession of the means of production, what will be produced, how much will be produced, at what price and where the goods will be sold. In his work "Yugoslav 'Self-Administration' A Capitalist Theory and Practice," Comrade Enver Hoxha says:

"The book (Kardelj's book-ed. note) is full of very long phrases which, by wearying the reader, are intended to make him believe the abstract idea that 'socialist self-government exists in Yugoslavia,' that 'workers' self-administration reigns there, at a time when the only keys the workers hold will open no doors. The keys to the government of the country are held by the new Yugoslav bourgeoisie which operates from rightist positions, while disguising itself with leftist slogans." Yougoslav propaganda considered the congress of "self-administrators" as the "congress of the word of workers" and attached other epithets, but at this congress there were not the workers, but the administrators, the technocrats and the representatives of labor aristocracy.

During the three days of the congress, the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, released the contribution of only one worker from Split. But even he said nothing that could condone the system of "self-administration." He complained about the injustices done by the privileged administrators. "It must not be allowed that the administration have privileges, he said. If the means do not exist, if the belt must be tightened, then all of us must tighten it and not some tighten it and some not." The Yugoslav leaders themselves are forced to accept this situation. Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia said at the congress that "... the constitutional right of the workers to decide for themselves on their own incomes has not been realized yet."

As a disguised form of the capitalist private property, the "self-administration" system is corroded by the same antagonistic contradictions like the whole capitalist system. These consequences heavily weigh on the shoulders of the working class and other working people.

The fragmentation of state property and the creation of the property of the group has always served the new Yugoslav bourgeoisie to split the working class, to hurl separate groups of workers against one another, to shift the responsibility onto them for the failure of "self-administration."

Relying on the materials published by the Yugoslav press, even the third congress of "self-administrators" pointed out that "It is almost a normal manifesation that the income created by the best organisations, in the framework of the same group, are two, three and some times larger than of the weakest ones and that the difference between the best one and the weakest one is also 20 times." Consequently, in the present-day Yugoslav society there exists a constant class polarisation, the enrichment of the bourgeois-revisionist class on the one hand and the improvement of the working class and working masses on the other. In the distribution of the incomes, the elite receives the lion's share, whereas the workers only the bones. The difference in wages between the worker and the leading staff, without speaking of other differences, is one to 20 if not larger. The relations of distribution in the "self-administration" enterprise are the relations of the exploitation of the workers on the part of the bourgeoisie. The managers of the enterprises and the officials of the administration, apart from the high wages enjoy also a number of economic and material privileges, such as the special remunerations in regard to the maintainance of production, the finding of new selling and buying markets of raw material, the fat bonuses to represent the enterprise in the internal market and in the foreign world, etc. The appropriation of the results of work, toil and sweat of the workers provides all the possibilities to the new Yugoslav bourgeoisie to become richer. You find millionaires in its fold. Private capitals are deposits (here are not included those that have not been discovered) increased 10 times. Fat salaries receive the men of the state apparatus, UDB, army, police, courts, jails.

The Yugoslav revisionists, the article stresses further on, have until now received loans to the tune of 18 billion dollars from international capital, which have been used to prop up the "self-administration" as "...a model of the preservation of the capitalist order with the pseudosocialist labels." From 1968 nowadays, 200,000 contracts have been concluded between the Yugoslav enterprises and foreign firms for investments. Foreign capital has taken by the throat and is suffocating the Yugoslav economy, which suffers from a chronic bleeding. No "blood transfusion" that comes from the banks of Washington, London, Bonn, Moscow and other financial centres can save it. But debt increases debt and the situation becomes worse and worse. Can this state, that is kept on its feet with the crutches of the world, do anything good? The Yugoslav economy continues to be plunged deeper and deeper in crisis.

The unequal development of the republics and various regions of Yugoslavia continues to deepen. Each one of them wants to save the situation within its own territory. The level of average personal incomes for every worker in 1978 as compared with the average of Yugoslavia was in Slovenia 16 percent higher, in Croatia 7 percent higher, whereas in Kosovo 20 percent lower.

The march of the Yugoslav "self-administration" economy onto the rails of spontaneity, anarchy and typical capitalist competition has brought about grave consequences to the Yugoslav working class, which suffers in particular from the incurable wounds of unemployment and economic emigration. There are counted today about 2 million unemployed, according to "readjusted" data, that are provided by the Yugoslav sources themselves. Out of them more than 1 million have emigrated abroad.

In order to "solve" the problems of unemployment which flagrantly tears off the "socialist" mask of their "self-administration," the revisionists of Belgrade have constantly tried to argument the selling of the labour power of the Yugoslav worker in the markets of the capitalist world as a "natural" action, which is allegedly done in the context of the international division of labour, etc. It is really astonishing that the workers, who according to the admissions of the revisionists "run the enterprises and production" deprive themselves of the right to work which is one of the most vital rights for man. According to theorizations of the Yugoslav revisionists it is quite normal that a country, which claims that it builds "socialism" to sell over 1 million labour power of its workers to international capital and put them at its disposal so that they be exploited to the bone, do the most denigrating jobs and from this, the monopoly bourgeoisie become richer. If the constant increase of price of consumer goods done in Yugoslavia (for the first half of this year the cost of living increased 24.4 percent as against December 1980 and 50 percent as against June last year) is added to these wounds, it clearly follows how gravely has the system of "self-administration" affected the working class and the broad working masses of Yugoslavia.

The system of "self-administration" has created all the possibilities to international capital that together with its investments freely implant and spread the ideology, moral and the bourgeois mode of living. A whole system is engaged in brainwashing the people, in disorienting and befuddling them. The press, radio-TV and all mass media praise to the sky the capitalist-revisionist world, popularize the "consumer society," speak of free circulation of ideas, but on the other hand, the big-Serb-chauvinists do not hesitate to carry out a real inquisition against our brothers of Kosovo. They close down the schools, censor the books, violate the national feelings, persecute the Albanian culture, attack folklore, prohibit the national costumes and in a word they want the Kosovo sons and daughters to throw into oblivion their patriotic traditions and deny the history. A great wave of terror followed the tanks and bullets. The Serb military courts continue to pass everyday heavy sentences and imprison the Kosovo workers, young men and young women, teachers, being accused only of "having participated in demonstrations."

The same chauvinist policy is also pursued in the economic field towards the Kosovo people. Kosovo is the most backward region in Yugoslavia. It has the lowest standard of living, the greatest unemployment and the highest emigration. Facts are stubborn and they can be hidden neither with frauds nor with the threats of D. Vidic in his speech he held in Mitrovica where he described as "really groundless" and "hostile" the slogan of the workers of the combine of "Trepca: "Trepca Works -Belgrade is built" and that the "Saboteurs of the free socialist self-administering development should be attacked." This "expert" of the big-Serb policy went so far as to present Trepca as debtor to Serbia which has given to this combine "more than it has received from us." This is the climax of revisionist demagogy.

The claims of Yugoslav revisionists that the "system of socialist self-administration" has provided to the peoples of Yugoslavia the political, economic, social, cultural equality are but lies.

Capitalist Yugoslavia is plunged in a grave political, ideological, economic, social and national crisis. The Yugoslav working class pays very dearly the complete failure of the Titoite system of "socialist self-administration," which has tightened more the shackles of oppression and exploitation. This so-called "self-administering" capitalist system is rotten, it is in a profound crisis and it is going with every passing day towards complete bankruptcy, the newspaper PUNA writes in conclusion.

SERB OFFICERS' CRIMES AGAINST KOSOVO REPORTED

AU082125 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The terror and force exerted by the great-Serb chauvinists against the Albanians in Kosovo and the other regions of Yugoslavia is taking on increasingly greater dimensions. Another 50 Albanians were sentenced in trials in Pristina on 4 and 5 September, and in Prizren on 8 September. They were accused of taking part in demonstrations. The overall number of those receiving long prison sentences, as reported by press organs, has reached 204 people. However, in reality, the number of those sentenced is still even greater, as is the number of those killed. Hiding the truth is characteristic of TANJUG reports. It is known that TANJUG reported that only 9 people were killed during the demonstrations in Kosovo, but now, according to verifications made by foreign journalists in the country, the number of those killed is not less than 127 people.

The foreign press reports that there was a tragic event recently in Gjakova in which a Serb officer killed a young Albanian. According to reports, the Serb soldiers patrolling and implementing the martial law molested and gravely offended some Albanian girls in their vagabond actions. The Albanian boys and girls who were there attempted to defend their sisters. On this occasion, a Serb officer killed a young Albanian and wounded another. This barbaric crime against the young man from Gjakova immeasurably sickened all of Gjakova. As reported, over 10,000 people took part in his funeral compelling the Serb units to stay in their barracks.

Among the repressive measures are the blows aimed at the cultural, artistic and sports activities, which Yugoslav propaganda calls the hearths of Albanian nationalism. TANJUG on 15 July considered the activity of Albanian cultural-artistic and sports in Macedonia hostile and reported that three such associations, including the cultural-artistic association "XHELADIN ZEQIRI" were dissolved. A decision was announced on 2 September that four cultural-artistic associations in Gostivar would be merged into one on the pretext of building unity among nationalities. Belgrade television recently announced that the seminar on Albanian culture which is organized annually by the Pristina University will no longer be held.

YUGOSLAVIAN LAG IN TRADE DELIVERIES CLAIMED

AU092035 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] In connection with the development of trade between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the SFRY, an ATA correspondent was informed as follows at the Agreements Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

Trade between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the SFRY takes place on the basis of annual trade protocols concluded between the two countries. At the meetings of the working groups of both sides held in July 1981 in Tirana, the balance was drawn on the implementation of the trade protocol for the first half of 1981. Both sides noticed that for the period concerned, Yugoslav exports have not kept pace with Albanian exports with regard to both contracts and implementation and, consequently, an imbalance has been created in trade between the two countries. At the end of the first half of this year, the Yugoslav side owed the Albanian side various commodities worth $18.5 million.

Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade of the SFRY, who led the group representing the Yugoslav side, pledged that the Yugoslav side would take concrete measures to intensify the contracting and delivery of goods to be exported to Albania in August and September 1981 in order to balance the contracting and implementation of trade between the two countries and to fulfill Yugoslavia's obligation to Albania. As is known, the two countries engage merely in trade relations and have no investment relations.

The ATA correspondent was also informed that as a result of the continued irregular delivery of commodities on the part of Yugoslavia, the trade imbalance has increased further in Albania's favor. Thus, on 31 August 1981, the trade obligations of the Yugoslav side toward Albania exceeded the sum of $25 million.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS

AU081957 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Yi Chong-Ok, chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we send you and the Korean people our best wishes and greetings on behalf of the Albanian people, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and ourselves. During the years of people's rule, the Korean people have achieved important successes in the development of the economy and culture as well as in the strengthening and defense of the homeland. On this holiday, we send the Korean people wishes for greater successes in their work for the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for the removal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the independent unification of the nation.

We hope that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will continue to develop.

BASHKIMI ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK

AU091200 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Tirana, 9 Sep (ATA)--The newspaper BASHKIMI publishes today an article on occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, remarkable event in the history of Korean people. The founding of the republic paved the road to the Korean people so that they make transformations and progress in all the fields of life. But in the south of the country, the invasion by American imperialism, which, according to the theory of "filling the vacuum" substituted the Japanese imperialists, made that this part of Korean soil remain in the hands of the occupiers, who established also a fascist puppet regime to preserve their own interests.

After speaking of the armed and barbarous aggression launched by American imperialism and its Seoul tools against the D.P.R. of Korea on June 25, 1950 and their crimes against the innocent inhabitants, the article says: Tempered even in the liberation struggle against the Japanese occupiers, the Korean people counterposed the enemies with determination and courage, they entirely rose arms in hand to defend their freedom and independence till they compelled them to withdraw with shame and signed the cease-fire agreement at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953.

The article writes further on about the important successes achieved by the Korean people in the progress and strengthening of the country.

But the course of events, the article continues, has shown that the American imperialists and their Seoul tools have never renounced their diabolic plans against the D.P.R. of Korea. They have not ceased their provocations and aggressive acts against it. Likewise, American imperialism has transformed South Korea into a large base of aggression of Asia by dislocating there about 40,000 U.S. soldiers equipped with the most up-to-date weapons, the nuclear missile ones included. And the chieftains of Washington openly express themselves that they do not intend to give up their presence in that country, something which is approved also by the Chinese social-imperialists, because the U.S. military build up in Asia is in line with their expansionist interests.

In this remarkable day, the article concludes, the Albanian people wish the Korean people further successes in their work for the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in their struggle for the withdrawal of American imperialism from South Korea and the independent unification of the homeland.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CHAIRMAN DECORATED

AU072100 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Prof Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences and people's teacher, was presented with the high decoration the "Order of the Flag", granted by the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in a ceremony organized at the reception hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly this afternoon. Taking part in the ceremony were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrades Ramiz Alia, Manush Myftiu and Spiro Koleka; members of the AWP Central Committee, Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; directors of the central scientific, cultural and educational institutions and mass organizations, scientists and others who had been invited.

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi spoke on the occasion, greeting the meeting on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrade Enver Hoxha. He pointed out Comrade Aleks Buda's distinguished contribution to the development and progress of our socialist education and science, deeply based on Marxism-Leninism and the party and Enver Hoxha's teachings. After speaking about his wide activity, especially in the field of history, sociology, the Albanological sciences and others, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi concluded by wishing him greater successes in his work as a sicentist and chairman of the Academy of Sciences.

Comrade Ramiz Alia raised a toast in this festive atmosphere to Prof Aleks Buda, wishing him successes in his noble work serving the people and the homeland. He wished him fruitful work as a talented scientist and learned historian to further advance our scientific achievements and to put into practice the great duties laid down by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Prof Aleks Buda thanked the party and Comrade Enver for the great honor awarded to him. Prof Buda said that, together with his colleagues, he would put all his energies into further developing our sciences in the service of the country's socialist construction. Prof Stefanaq Pollo, director of the Institute of History to the Academy of Sciences, greeted him on behalf of his colleagues.

BRIEFS

SRV AMBASSADOR'S ACTIVITY--On occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Duong Van Trung, organized the show of Vietnamese feature film in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana, yesterday afternoon. Attending the film show were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Ksenofon Nushi, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, the vice-minister of education and culture, Anastas Kondo and other guests. Attending were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the PSR of Albania. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Sep 81 AU]

SPANISH YOUTH DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, a delegation of the Communist Youth Organization of Spain, led by the member of the Executive Committee of this organization Jorge Alcudia paid a visit to this country. The delegation was received by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Lumturi Rexha. The Spanish friends left our country. They were seen off by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania, Koco Danaj. [Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 2 Sep 81 AU]

ZHIVKOV 70TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION CONTINUES

Zhivkov Speech Reported

AU091534 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 September carries on pages 1 and 2 the 1,200-word text of a speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at a festive dinner given on his 70th birthday at the Boyana Residence on 7 September.

Todor Zhivkov dwells at length on what he calls the "50 years of my conscious life," that have elapsed since he first joined the ranks of the BCP. He describes this and the fact that he became a member of the workers class in his early youth--after leaving his native village where he was born into a peasants' family--as the good fortune of his life. The party was his "high school, his college and university," he stresses. This is where he was raised and educated as a communist functionary and leader. Zhivkov then pays tribute to his fellow workers and comrades, first of all to "the giant of the communist movement, our great teacher and leader, Georgi Dimitrov" with whom he was fortunate to work for a few years. Speaking of his generation of communist functionaries, Zhivkov states that "throughout the last two and a half decades we have honorably defended and even more strongly asserted the name of the BCP as a Marxist-Leninist and as an internationalist party." Zhivkov further assures his comrades that he has devoted his entire life to the well-being of the party and people, that this task has sustained him through many personal tragedies such as the loss of his beloved wife and daughter. Speaking on the country's foreign policy, Zhivkov notes "our party's and state's successes are often attributed to me. I cannot honestly say that these activities are being conducted without my knowledge or against my will. I have devoted both my mind and heart to the implementation of this policy." Further speaking on the foreign policy successes of the country, Zhivkov notes that he is only representing the country and expressing the people's will and the party's opinion in the international communist and workers movement. Zhivkov ends his speech by reiterating his pledge to serve the party, the country and the people with all his efforts.

Ministry, Fatherland Front

AU042047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Summary] "Today the leadership and the party committee of the Ministry of the Interior organized a festive meeting on the occasion of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's 70th birthday. A report was read by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior."

A festive meeting was held at the Fatherland Front National Council on the occasion of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's 70th birthday. Goergi Petkov, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council, delibered a report on Zhivkov's work as a follower of Georgi Dimitrov's and Blagoev's cause, on his achievements in promoting the April plenum line and on the construction of socialism in Bulgaria.

Dailies Mark Birthday

AU071753 [Editorial Report] Bulgarian dailies on 4, 5 and 6 September devote extensive space to materials related to Todor Zhivkov's 70th birthday, and his achievements in every area of party and state life. RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 4 September on page 3 carries a 3,500-word article by academician Vladimir Topencharov entitled "About the People." The article deals with Todor Zhivkov's speeches and political articles, as well as his character as a public figure and party and state leader. Noting that "Comrade Zhivkov's political journalism knows no rest," Topencharov defines Zhivkov's works as "a triumph of socialism, communist justice and communist humanism."

OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 4 September on pages 6 and 7 carries two articles on Zhivkov's life,as well as several large photographs of him. The first article is a 1,600-word review on page 6 of the recently published album of articles and photos on Zhivokov's life by Damyan Obrashkov, entitled "A Son of His People, A Son of His Time." The review surveys the contents and technical aspects of the recently published album. The second article is a 3,500-wrod article on pages 6, 7 by Siyka Neykova entitled "A Noted Theoretician in the Fatherland Front's Development." The article reviews Zhivkov's relations with the Fatherland Front, quoting some of his statements on the importance and role of the Fatherland Front in Bulgaria's public life, such as it being "an exceptionally important forum of our country's sociopolitical forces."

NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 4 September on page 2 carries a 3,500-word article by Georgi Pavlov entitled "Untamable, Striving Toward the New." The author, who is chairman of the Committee on Environmental Protection, was with Todor Zhivkov in the partisan movement and in various areas of party and state life. He reviews Zhivkov's role in implementing the decisions of the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum and various party congresses, especially noting "Comrade Zhivkov's great merits for significantly strengthening and expanding cooperation with the USSR, which has already entered a new stage of our coming together in all areas of social, economic and cultural life."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 5 September on page 3 carries a 3,500-word unattributed article entitled "The April Line--Marxism-Leninism In Action." The article surveys Zhivkov's theoretical contribution to the successes of various areas of Bulgarian life, as well as to implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Relating all Bulgarian successes to the decisions of the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum, the article notes: "The April line, which became the party's general Leninist line after 1956, is an historic and creative achievement of the entire party, its Central Committee and Politburo and our entire scientific front. It is necessary to note that its inspirer, perspicacious strategist and creator was Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general."

NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 5 September on pages 1, 2 carries a 2,700-word article by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, entitled, " A Party and State Leader Closely Connected With the Army and the People." The article reviews Zhivkov's biography and his merits for developing the BCP program on constructing the developed socialist society in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian constitution. Zhivkov's role in "preparing and conducting the BCP Centarl Committee October 1958 Plenum, which was an historic plenum for the Bulgarian Army, and which set the decisions of the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum for the army" is also noted. Stressing the "general nationwide love, respect and recognition" Zhivkov enjoys, the author pledges new successes in his responsible activity.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 6 September 1981 devotes two pages to Todor Zhivkov. Page 3 is entirely devoted to an unattributed review of the official biography of Todor Zhivkov recently published by Partizdat. The 5,000-word review entitled "To Leave the People and Yet Remain Among Them" summarizes Zhivkov's biography, stressing that "Zhivkov's personality combines the best qualities of the workers' class, the Bulgarian people and the BCP, whose loyal son he is."

The same newspaper devotes page 4 to a collection of recollections and impressions of Todor Zhivkov by Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman; Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal; and USSR Cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishnikov. They all stress Zhivkov's role in strengthening the world revolutionary movement, his image as Marxist-Leninist, and his contribution to preserving world peace, as well as contributions to other areas of world politics.

All other Bulgarian dailies of 4, 5 and 6 September carry many similar articles, photos and reports on local celebrations related to Zhivkov's 70th birthday.

More on Dailies

AU081753 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 7 September on pages 1,2,3 and 4 devotes great space to the 70th birthday of Todor Zhivkov. The greetings message of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers is carried on pages 1 and 2. On page 1 there is also the greetings message from Leonid Brezhnev, the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarding Zhivkov the Order of Lenin, and the decree of the Bulgarian State Countil awarding Zhivkov the title Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the second time.

The same newspaper carries on pages 1 and 2 the 2,000-word greetings message from the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, which praises Zhivkov's contribution to every area of Bulgarian life, stressing that "all major events of our society, the motherland's successes in its foreign and internal policy and its dynamic movement along the way of socialism are inseparably connected with your enormous fruitful activity."

The same newspaper on page 2 carries the greetings messages of the Fatherland Front National Council, the Central committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian trade unions. Each message is 600 words long, and each includes abundant praise of Zhivkov's activity and political wisdom.

The same newspaper carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by Dr Vladimir Bonev entitled "In Those Hot Days." The article describes the days immediately preceding and following 9 September 1944, dwelling extensively on Zhivkov's role in the events described.

The same newspaper on page 3 carries a 1,800-word article by Bogomil Raynov entitled "The Great Example." The author, a well-known Bulgarian writer, dwells on Zhivkov's personality and describes his character, calling him "a true son of the people," "selfless leader," "professional revolutionary," "a man without personal life," and "a man whom we will always follow because there is nothing more attractive than the personal example."

The same newspaper on page 4 carries a 2,000-word article by Basil Bozarov, a teacher, entitled "We All Are Connected With Our School." The article, whose title is taken from one of Zhivkov's speeches, describes Zhivkov's contribution to Bulgarian education.

The same newspaper on page 4 carries a 900-word article by Petur Kolev, a peasant, entitled "Related to Life and to People," which describes Zhivkov's contribution to developing Bulgaria's agriculture.

Greetings From Brezhnev

AU061343 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a greetings message to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on his 70th birthday.

The message conveys fraternal communist greetings and cordial wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Your name", the message reads, "is closely connected with the BCP struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution and the triumph of the cause of socialism on Bulgarian soil. The USSR highly values your tireless activity in the international arena in the interest of preserving detente and protecting peace and the peoples' security."

On behalf of the Soviet communists, the entire Soviet people, and on his personal behalf, Leonid Brezhnev wishes Comrade Todor Zhivkov good health, long life and new and even greater successes in the party and state activity for the benefit of the fraternal Bulgarian people and in the name of the joint communist cause.

Awarded Order of Lenin

AU061342 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noting his great merits in developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria, as well as his merits in strengthening peace and consolidating the positions of real socialism and on his 70th birthday, has issued a decree awarding Comrade Todor Zhivkov the Order of Lenin.

Foreign Ambassadors' Greetings

AU071532 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Today at the Official Hall of the State Council, Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia, led by Gilbert de Dardel, ambassador of Switzerland to Bulgaria and doyen of the diplomatic corps.

On behalf of the diplomatic corps the doyen greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov on his 70th birthday and conveyed best wishes.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov thanked them for their wishes. The ceremony was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Nikola Manolov, State Council secretary.

CELEBRATION OF 37TH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Leaders Attend Reception

AU091834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] On 9 September at the Boyana Residence, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers held a reception on the 37th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vasil Tsanov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen ofthe State Council; Kiril Zarev and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; State Council members; BNAU Permanent Board secretaries; BCP Central Committee Department Heads; members of the government; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; veterans of the party's revolutionary struggles; leaders of mass political and public organizations; leaders of creative unions; Bulgaria's patriarch, Maksim; heads of other religious denominations; Heroes of Socialist Labor; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; figures from the fields of science and culture; Bulgarian and foreign journalists. The delegation of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society to the 9 September celebrations, led by Valentin Nellin, USSR deputy minister of electrical equipment industry, chiefs and members of diplomatic missions in Bulgaria also attended the reception.

The anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played. The chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They conveyed to him most cordial greetings and wishes on the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Anniversary Parades

AU091008 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0600 GMT on 9 September begins a live relay from the Sofia 9 September Square. The announcer describes the festively decorated square. At 0601 GMT, the arrival of the state and party leaders, headed by Todor Zhivkov is announced including: Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov.

The military parade then begins with the cadets of the Georgi Savak Rakovski Military Academy marching in. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, greets the soldiers. Accompanied by Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, who is commander of the parade, Dzhurov reviews the troops who answer his salute. He congratulates them on Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary. This ceremony of exchanging greetings goes on for about 5 minutes. At 0605 GMT Dzhurov is reported returning to the honorary tribune, where he begins to speak.

The national anthem is played after Dzhurov's address. The military parade is resumed at 0620 GMT. Outstanding soldiers and commanders, as well as war veterans and cadets of the military academy march past accompanied by a military band, and followed by the border guards.

At 0625 GMT the "solemn march of representative detachments of the Bulgarian People's Army" begins with a military band from the music school, followed by new detachments from the G.S. Rakovski Academy headed by Col Mitev, who is a former partisan. The announcer dwells on the development of the military academy and the excellent training the cadets receive. The next detachments come from the Vasil Levski Air Force School in Shumen and from the Nikola Vaptsarov Navy Academy in Varna. They are followed by cadets from a construction troop school. A detachment of marines and paratroopers follows form a military school in Pazardzhik. A detachment of border guards headed by officer Aleksandrov follows. This ends the first part of the parade.

At 0635 GMT the second part of the parade opens. A detachment of air force troops marches in, air force fighter planes fly overhead. Reconnaissance aircraft follow. Armored cars and tanks next pass in review. Artillery troops are reported parading at 0645 GMT. They are describing outstanding winners in military competitions. Names of officers who are marching ahead of the troops are quoted in this connection. Various military equipment is displayed, such as artillery. Missile equipment supplied from the Soviet Union follows. It is of the latest, most advanced type, the announcer states. He stresses that the soldiers and officers marching at this parade are all outstanding. The military parade ends at 0648 GMT.

The announcer states that the Bulgarian Army is ready to "fulfill its international duty", as the military parade shows.

At 0650 GMT the citizens parade begins, with young boys and girls dressed in national costumes who are performing folk dances. Banners and portraits of Todor Zhivkov are carried by students in school uniforms, marching past. The announcer describes the young people's enthusiasm and achievements. Youths dressed in historical costumes are representing scenes of Bulgarian history.

There are interviews with working people who are watching the parade and with foreign guests, including children who visited Bulgaria for the Banner of Peace Assembly, on their impressions about Bulgaria. Working people from various enterprises of the captial are participating in the parade.

At 0715 GMT the relay switches to the ancient Bulgarian capital of Veliko Turnovo where a working people's parade is also being held. The parade is mainly devoted to Bulgarian history. At 0725 GMT the announcer dwells on Bulgaria's foreign policy of peace for about 5 minutes, followed by music.

At 0730 GMT the live relay switches to Sofia again, where the "youngest" Sofia rayons are represented at the parade. Citizens from the most recent housing complexes are marching past. Children present flowers and weaths to the soldiers who participated in the parade, and decorate their tanks and armored cars with flowers. This ceremony is followed by a march of workers from industrial plants of the "Kolarov" Rayon. They carry posters greeting their "brothers" from the Soviet Kuyishev Rayon. They are followed by workers of the large Kremikovtsi enterprise.

This is followed by music from the radio and a talk by the announcer on the role of the Soviet Union in Bulgaria's development and on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. At 0745 GMT the relay switches to Plovdiv, where a local parade is described. Party veterans and workers are reported marching. At 0748 GMT the relay switches to Varna, where a workers' parade is taking place and okrug achievements are described. Shipyard workers are in a parade and the presence of nonofficial guests from the Soviet Union is mentioned.

At 0750 GMT the relay switches to Pleven where agricultural workers and vine growers are performing dances in front of local leaders. At 0753 GMT the relay switches to Blagoevgrad. Industrial workers are parading here. Soviet specialists who are working in local enterprises as assistants are also participating in the parade. No military parades are reported from other towns apart from Sofia.

At 0800 GMT the live relay from the Sofia 9 September Square is resumed with brief interviews given by working people participating in the parade. They talk about their achievements and pledge even greater efforts in fulfilling plans. At 0805 GMT the relay briefly switches to the miners' city of Pernik where mining workers are parading, then to the Sofia 9 September Square again where the parade is nearing its end with a festive performance of folk dances in honor of the leaders at the honorary tribune. This is followed by the military band playing festive marches. The live relay ends at 0825 GMT.

Defense Minister's Speech

AU091200 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Speech by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, at military parade held on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria on 9 September at the Sofia "9 September" Square--live]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers. Comrade officers and generals, comrades, citizens, and esteemed guests.

On behalf of and at the assignment of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I greet you most sincerely and congratulate you on the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in our motherland. Filled with justified pride and joy we are also celebrating at the same time the glorious 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

Having passed through golden centuries of greatness and through centuries of slavery, through numerous wars and uprisings, our small, but heroic people, under the direct leadership of its tested vanguard, the BCP and with the decisive assistance of the invincible Soviet Army, carried out the victorious 9 September armed uprising.

From this first 9 September until today's glorious anniversary we have undergone a remarkable and brilliant development. This period is unprecedented in the whole of the 1,300 years of the existence of the Bulgarian people as regards the extent of the changes that have taken place and the greatness of the historical reforms. The 9 September holiday this year distinguishes itself by the fact that we are celebrating it after the remarkable 12th BCP Congress, which was a new triumph of the party's Leninist April plenum line.

The congress worked out a well defined program for the further construction of a developed socialist society in our country. The Bulgarian people, closely rallied around their own Communist Party, have been able to expand their creative energies and are sparing no effort to successfully implement the tasks outlined by the congress decisions. The celebrations of the 90th anniversary of the BCP and of the 70th birthday of our beloved first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, represent a new source of inspiration for our people's creative efforts.

Todor Zhivkov's name is inseparably linked with the political, theoretical and practical implementation of the party's April plenum line, it is linked with the tremendous successes our country has achieved in the last 25 years. During this period Comrade Zhivkov asserted himself as an outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, as a worthy continuer of Dimitur Blagoev's and Georgi Dimitrov's cause. The creative efforts of our workers class, of our agricultural workers, of our people's intelligentsia and of our glorious youth are producing splendid results. The last 37 years, and especially in the years following the April plenum, Bulgaria has achieved considerable successes. Today our industry produces as many goods in 3 days as Bulgaria produced throughout the entire year 1939. In the last 25 years the production funds increased more than 8 times. Within the same period the national income increased 5 1/2 times, while the real incomes of the people increased 3 1/2 times.

The historical achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in these years would have been unthinkable without the generous and selfless assistance of the great Soviet Union, without our fraternal friendship and cooperation with this country. Tempered in class struggles, in the struggle against capitalism and fascism, this friendship is the destiny of all Bulgarian people today, it is the leading force of our socialist development. Numerous and manysided are our relations with the states belonging to the united family of the socialist community. The party and the government are devoting unrelenting care to the fruitful development and intensification of these relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is an inseparable part of the socialist community. The working people in our country, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army ardently approve and unanimously support our party's policy and the activities of its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The consolidation of peace and cooperation among states in Europe and the world is a favorable factor for the successful construction of a developed socialist society.

As a result of the active foreign policy conducted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, despite the resistance of warmongering forces, a process of detente began in the seventies and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems asserted itself; important victories were achieved by the cause of peace. This process involved the Balkan peninsula, as well. Thanks to the active foreign policy conducted by our country, this area was transformed from a hotbed of tension in past into a calm zone of peace in the present. In the last 2 or 3 years, however, thanks to the intensification of the forces of militarism and aggression, thanks to U.S. imperialism and to the NATO warmongers, the international atmosphere was considerably exacerbated.

The considerable increase of the U.S. military budget, the refusal of the United States to ratify the SALT II treaty, and the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles on West European territory, in particular, however, the decision of the United States to produce neutron weapons--all these things represent a well-defined trend, which is overtly supported by the Chinese hegemonists. This is an irresistible trend toward the armaments race and toward a destabilization of the world situation.

That is why, in order to reliably guarantee peace in the world, in order to guarantee a secure and peaceful life to all people, the Soviet Union and the forces of the socialist community are forced not only to rely on their economic strength, but they also need the necessary military power. They must maintain a constant vigilance and combat-readiness.

In our country this task is honorably fulfilled by the Bulgarian People's Army. As a result of the constant care and unrelenting attention of the party, thanks to the soldiers' and commanders' persevering efforts, the Bulgarian People's Army today is a strong socialist army relying on its combat-readiness. This army is equipped with modern weapons and military technical equipment, with superbly trained officers' cadres and with an army personnel endowed with noble moral-political and military qualities. The soldiers and officers repay the party's and people's unrelenting care with great successes in their combat and political training, they are assuring the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, that side by side with the armies of the Warsaw Pact members, headed by the invincible Soviet Army, they are ready at any time and in any circumstances, to fulfill their patriotic and international duty, to defend the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the cause of socialism against any alien attack.

Long live the 9 September cause, the cause of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, and may it prosper throughout the centuries! Long live the heroic BCP and its Central Committee! Long live the great Soviet Union, the stronghold of peace, democracy and socialism in the world!

May the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries strengthen!

May our ancient and eternally young, our beloved and beautiful motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria--live and prosper throughout the centuries!

For the happiness and well-being of the heroic Bulgarian people--hurrah! ["Hurrah", chants, cheers and applause]

Greetings From Iran

AU071607 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has received the following message from the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of establishing the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party--the predecessor of the BCP--we send you and through you to all Bulgarian communists our most sincere and cordial greetings.

Loyal to the revolutionary traditions, from its very beginning the BCP became one of the most reliable units of the international workers' movement. The great leaders of the BCP, the unforgettable Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, enjoy the respect of the entire international communist movement.

Under the wise leadership of the BCP, the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria achieved great victories of historic significance.

Old agrarian Bulgaria quickly and successfully became a modern industrialized socialist country with modern agriculture. Your country has an important role in the international arena in the struggle against imperialism and in defense of peace.

Dear comrades, we wish you comprehensive successes.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

AU081835 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 81 p 7

[Report by BTA correspondents V. Karaivanov and K. Iliev: "Solidarity's First Congress"]

[Text] Gdansk, 7 Sep--The first and second days of the Solidarity congress which began here took place in the midst of disputes and differences of opinion on procedural matters. The congress' agenda is not being followed. The organizational committee and the press center's leadership actually do not function. The Polish and foreign journalists are receiving contradictory information. The delegates are not allowed to give any interviews and as of today the journalists actually have no way of meeting them.

Today the credentials of Polish television representatives were withdrawn because, according to the Solidarity leadership, they had not given a correct picture of the congress' work. As a matter of fact, Solidarity's access to the radio, television and press is not a new issue, and most of the speakers today and yesterday devoted their attention to this matter. Thus the congress' work from its very beginning deviated from its basic themes. Instead of dealing with trade union matters, the congress deals with rude political, antigovernmental, antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda. This line is being determined, among other ways, by the social composition of the congress' delegates. Most of the 365 delegates are representatives of the intelligentsia and not the workers' class. Among Solidarity's "advisers" sitting in a special box one can see the reactionaries Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Stefan Bratkowski and other persons known for their anticommunist opinions.

Contrary to their demagogic slogans for democracy, the congress' leadership is checking the text of the delegates' speeches in advance. The chairman of yesterday's session warned the delegates that whoever makes a statement which contradicts Solidarity's ideological foundations will be removed from the congress.

An indication which proves Solidarity's detachment from the trade union movement is the fact that no representatives of the WFTU are attending the congress as well as no representatives of the socialist countries' trade unions.

There are also no representatives of the Coordination Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions in Poland, which stress in their program the class character of their organization and their willingness to cooperate with the PZPR and the government to overcome the crisis.

The congress' debates are accompanied by rude anti-Soviet and antisocialist provocations. In the corridors of the congress and in the city of Gdansk, a "message" composed by the Solidarity leadership is being disseminated. This "message" is supposed to be a "message" from some "free Soviet trade unions". Political observers here are unanimous in that this is a face document edited by the authors of the Solidarity "independent publications". Its style and contents clearly show that this lampoon is the creation of Solidarity's extremist elements, and that it is aimed at naive people.

Around the congress hall and in many places throughout the city, there are antiparty and antigovernment slogans and posters. They demand that Solidarity establish control over radio and television, over the plants and other similar demands.

Political observers here share the opinion that the congress is turning into a forum of political expression by Solidarity's most rightist and extremist forces, instigated and directed by their "advisers" from the KOR--Social Self-Defense Committee, "the Confederation of Independent Poland", and other anticommunist groups. On the other hand, Solidarity's rank-and-file members are passive and show almost no interest in the congress. The conversations with Solidarity members published by the congress' bulletin serve as evidence of this fact. "More than half the Solidarity members were polled in the city," writes GLOS WOLNY, the congress bulletin, and "said that they hear from us about the congress..." The reaction on the part of those who were polled who said "we are bored with all this, leave us alone," also speaks of the unpopularity of the policy of the Solidarity leadership and of the people's fatigue from the political and social unrest, which is already going into its second year.

Some Solidarity members support the splitting of the trade union into two separate organizations--a catholic and a lay one. However, the catholic mood is the prevailing one among most Solidarity leaders. Each session begins with a mass, and in the congress hall there is a big crucifix along with the Polish state coat of arms and the Solidarity emblem

The congress' morning session continued with procedural debates. The report is expected to be read in the afternoon, after a 24-hour delay.

FILIPOV RECEIVES DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK

AU061951 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Plovdiv, 6 Sep (BTA)--Last night Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, who was on a short visit to Plovdiv on his way home.

At the talks held matters of mutual interest were discussed, related to the further deepening of the friendship and cooperation being in the two fraternal peoples' interest.

Visit to Plovdiv, Departure

AU091229 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] On 6 September Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council, who paid a short unofficial visit to Bulgaria, visited Plovdiv and laid a wreath at the common grave.

Accompanied by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stoyan Koshulev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council, the Korean guest and those accompanying him reviewed the Georgi Dimitrov agrarian complex and visited the tobacco research institute and the brigade canned food plant.

Afterwards Comrade Yi Chong-ok toured Plovdiv's sights.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok left Bulgaria in the afternoon. At Plovdiv Airport he was cordially seen off by Comrade Yordanov and Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee first secretary.

Sang-Muk Choe, the DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria, and Fyodor Sadchikov, the USSR consul in Plovdiv were also at the airport.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU042003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Wladislaw (Matierai), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland, who presented his credentials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Polish Ambassador exchanged greeting addresses.

Wladislaw (Matierai) conveyed cordial greetings and wishes from the Polish leaders Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and W. Jaruzelski. "It is the indomitable will of the PZPR and of the Polish Government, of all responsible and patriotic forces of our people in Poland who are standing on the principles of socialism and of our alliances, to overcome our difficulties by political means and to resolutely advance along the path of socialist construction, to continue to contribute to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community countries, to their security and international position, as well as to the cause of peace in Europe and the world," the Polish ambassador noted.

In his reply, Comrade Zhivkov stressed that, loyal to their internationalism, the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people are following with attention and concern the development of events in Poland.

Comrade Zhivkov pointed out that the Bulgarian people are not and cannot be indifferent to the attempts of reactionary forces within and outside Poland to undermine the socialist system in the country, to weaken the unity of socialist countries, and, in the long run, to change the balance of forces in Europe and the world to their own advantage. "We express our full support for the efforts of the PZPR aimed at the political consolidation and economic stabilization of the country," Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

DULBOKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA 4 SEP

AU041526 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation headed by Sava Dulbokov, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, returned from Libya today. The delegation participated in the international conference for solidarity with the people of Libya held in Tripoli and in the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution--the national holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TANZANIA

AU041636 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The delegation which participated in the fourth session of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation returned to Sofia yesterday. The delegation was headed by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Krustyu Trichkov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs and by other officials.

BRIEFS

BOZHINOV IN RUSE--Todor Bozhinov and other National Assembly deputies of Ruse Okrug attended a People's Council session and joint plenum in Ruse with the participation of the local Fatherland Front, trade union and Komsomol organs. Constituent requests and recommendations were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 81 AU]

POLISH SOLIDARITY CONGRESS, AIMS DENOUNCED

'Political Power'

AU091335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 81 p 7

[CTK-ZR report: "KOR Chieftain Has the First Word Behind the Scenes; 'Solidarity' Congress Attacks Polish Government and the Allies of People's Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (CTK,ZR)--The congress of the so-called "Solidarity" independent trade union continued in Gdansk on Monday. REUTER reports that the deliberations of the congress are marked by "Solidarity's" increasing provocativeness vis-a-vis the party and state leadership, and that an open endeavor is emerging to play a decisive role in the current development of the country.

At the congress the Polish leadership is the target of indiscriminate insults, against which the Polish Government was forced to protest with a special declaration of its spokesman. The congress has also become a forum for attacking Poland's ties of alliance, a matter that is--among other things--attested to by provocative anti-Soviet and anti-Czechoslovak pamphlets, which are being disseminated at the congress. Also the "program" of the illegal so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland is being disseminated at the congress.

In the entire course of the congress, there has not been a single word about the possibility of Poland's further socialist development; on the contrary--they have been putting forward further demands in the nature of blackmail. Jan Kulaj, leader of "Rural Solidarity," has declared that members of the union have refused to pay taxes. In the Bydgoszcz and Zielona Gora Voivodships private farmers are taking land belonging to state farms. Jan Kulaj emphasized that the so-called action program of "Rural Solidarity" was drawn up under the auspices of the episcopate.

John Paul II also "blessed" the Gdansk deliberations during his meeting with pilgrims in Rome.

The character of the "Solidarity" congress was most tellingly expressed by its symbol. It is being held under the sign of the cross. Another thing that is typical of the congress is that it identifies with everything that is reactionary. Even mass was held right in the congress hall.

The profile of the delegates was revealed, among other things, by the fanatical applause with which they greeted the representatives of the yellow trade unions from the West, while comporting themselves arrogantly and in an undignified manner in response to the speech of the representative of the Polish Government.

It did not escape notice that the course of the congress is not being decided on the platform or in the hall, but behind the scenes, where the chieftains, such as KOR leader Jacek Kuron and other "advisers," such as K. Modzielewski, A. Gwiazda or Professor Geremek, have the first word. The congress' Presidium puts the materials that they have drawn up to the delegates for voting.

The congress is off limits to the representatives of Polish radio and television. In order to supply the Polish public with pictorial coverage, Polish television has to buy the footage it requires from some of the Western companies accredited to the congress. Photoreporters who gained access to the congress protested right from the beginning against interference in their work. The organizers of the congress told them precisely whom and how to photograph.

The main intention of the congress is to "legalize" the line of "Solidarity's" transformation into a political power. That intention has been clear from the congress' opening. Not many participants speak about "Solidarity" as they would about a trade union organization.

PRACE on Aim

LD080910 Prague CTK in English 0801 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Sep (CTK)--Although the representatives of "Solidarity" call themselves saviours of the Polish people, the reality of life of the Polish working people, on the contrary, testifies to "Solidarity's" direct part in their everyday difficulties, economic chaos, increasing problems and efforts to destabilize the socialist system in Poland, the Czech trade union daily PRACE wrote today.

The paper said that by its activities, "Solidarity" mars the effort of the Polish United Workers' Party, the government and hundreds of thousands of honest people to overcome the deep social crisis. It tries to discredit the party's leading role and questions ties with the other socialist countries, important for Poland. The year which has passed since the foundation of "Solidarity" confirmed that it is an organization which has very little in common with trade union activity and whose character is determined by people with anti-socialist orientation.

PRACE said "Solidarity's" aim is not to help solve accumulated problems but to get to power. It consolidates its positions and prepares conditions for taking over power in Poland. Fomenting anti-socialist and nationalist moods, unprecedented social demagogy and distortion of historic facts serve this end.

The program submitted to the current congress of "Solidarity" will mean no improvement of the position of Polish working people. "Solidarity" evidently wants to further intensify its subversive activities, PRACE said in conclusion.

Defections From Ranks

LD091526 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Sep (CETEKA correspondent)--Ever more Polish citizens denounce the continued escalation of tension in their country and those responsible for the artificially provoked conflicts, and an increasing number of "Solidarity" members are disappointed with the activity of this trade union and leave its ranks.

The latter included one of its founders, former chairman of the regional "Solidarity" leadership in Lublim, Boleslaw Cwikla. In a letter, in which he also resigned as chairman of the "Solidarity" organization at the automobile park of the Lublim telecommunication services, he said: "We have been joined by people whose way of thinking and criticism are hostile and harm the working people. Some of our people have turned out to be demagogues clad in national colours, but miles away from national interests.... We have confirmed in agreements that we recognize the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party and our bonds of alliance, but these principles are being widely violated."

Many of those who write letters ask for their names to be kept secret, as they could fall victim to pressure by "Solidarity" functionaries. This fear is justified, as confirmed by cases of persecution of people critical of "Solidarity."

A driver from Bydgoszcz has written to the Presidium of the Polish Government, saying "Let us not be deceived. 'Solidarity' will not give the party and the government peace until it conducts a coup, as this is its prime goal. After all, hatred of communists, the party and the government is its strongest motive."

The letters make it clear that ever more rank-and-file members of "Solidarity" are angered by the politically unacceptable orientation of its leadership.

Attempting To Seize Power

LD091804 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] In Gdansk, Poland, the first congress of the Solidarity union is drawing toward its close. In spite of statements of different character, the fact is becoming increasingly evident that the Solidarity leadership desires political power. A resolution adopted calls on the Sejm, that is Poland's parliament, to immediately organize a referendum regarding the form and authority by workers' self-administration bodies. This appeal is accompanied by threats. Moreover, Solidarity's concept is diametrically opposed to a draft which was submitted to parliament by Poland's Government.

Solidarity's chief interest is that future self-administration bodies be controlled by its own representatives. It was stated at the congress that Solidarity is ready to use any means in the struggle for democratic self-administration bodies in accordance with the Solidarity concept; or else, Solidarity would boycott legislation on self-administration.

Again it is evident that Solidarity is not willing to respect measures taken by the government. Again it is evident that Solidarity desires to boycott further measures taken in the interests of promoting working morale, of ensuring stability and leading the country out of its profound socioeconomic crisis.

So far, the first congress of the Solidarity union has not provided an answer to a single question which is in the center of interest among Poland's working people. On the other hand, the congress has clearly demonstrated that Solidarity is not a trade union organization, which it pretends to be, but an organization making step-by-step efforts to assume power.

TV Station Threat 'Crucial'

LD100852 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 10 Sep 81

['Report' by Frantisek Sojka in Czech--recorded]

[Text] The deliberations, which are growing longer and longer, are quite unbelievably tiring out not only journalists but also the delegates who are becoming capable of voting for just about anything simply to bring the much desired end nearer.

Yesterday one of the delegates suffered a nervous breakdown and a doctor had to step in. This is just the sort of atmoshpere, however, which nicely suits Solidarity's leaders who skillfully manipulate the congress. Also pleased, no doubt, are the delegates from among the ranks of the antisocialist groupings and the Confederation for an Independent Poland who are here enjoying ample scope for their publications. Together with the organizers they have pushed through a number of antiparty and antisocialist resolutions and conclusions.

The self-confident statement made yesterday that unless the government makes it possible for Solidarity to have access to television, Solidarity will set up its own station caught everyone's attention. It is, in fact, a very crucial [kriticky] statement confirming that at this stage of the struggle for power, the congress' organizers aim to dominate the political and ideological sphere while the current profound socioeconomic crisis does not interest them unless they can exploit it for besmirching the people's power.

REPORT ON VISIT BY PZPR AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

AU091306 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 81 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Visit by a PZPR Study Delegation"]

[Text] Prague, 7 September--On Monday Comrade Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in the presence of Julius Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, a PZPR Central Committee study delegation led by Stanislaw Zieba, first deputy director of the Agriculture and Food Department. The delegation, which was in the CSSR on 2-7 September at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, studied questions concerning party work in agriculture. The reception was attended by Janusz Troszczynski, first secretary of the Polish People's Republic's Embassy in the CSSR.

The delegation visited agricultural enterprises in Central and South Bohemia where it acquainted itself with the results of the implementation of the party's agricultural policy. In the course of its stay, it also met Josef Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, and Pavel Jonas, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers.

HUSAK, LEADERS END LIBYA VISIT; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Wreath Laying Ceremony

LD081224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who is on an official, friendly visit in Libya, paid a visit today to the national memorial, (Al Hani), in Tripoli. By laying a wreath he paid homage to the memory of the Libyan patriots who had fallen in the struggle against Italian colonial domination in 1911. Comrade Husak was accompanied in this solemn act by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the Council of Ministers; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Col Gen Miloslav Blahnik, first deputy minister of national defense; Vratislav Vajnar, the head of the secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade. Vaclav Jumr, the Czechoslovak ambassador in Tripoli, also attended the ceremony. From the Libyan side, the Czechoslovak representatives were accompanied by the head of diplomatic protocol of the Bureau for Foreign Relations of the General People's Committee and other officials.

Health, Trade Agreements 9 Sep

LD092117 Prague CTK in English 1959 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Sep (CTK)--A long-term agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Peopls's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on cooperation in health service was signed here Wednesday.

The signatures were Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Libyan Secretary of the General [word indistinct] Committee for Health Murad 'Ali Langi, in the presence of Gustav Husak and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The document creates a concrete basis for the promotion of existing relations and cooperation between the health institutions of both countries. It provides for an exchange of experiences and prevention of diseases and for cooperation in the training of health personnel. It is valid for five years, and can be automatically extended.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and chairman of the Libyan Section of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic Cooperation, secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport Bukhari Salim Huda signed a protocol on the talks between the two countries' delegations on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

It provides for further expansion of trade exchanges and participation of Czechoslovak specialists in Libya's industrialization. Czechoslovak specialists will be involved in the construction of houses, schools, cement works and other industrial projects, and the survey and mining of minerals.

Husak, Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

LD091910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Report by Prague radio correspondent in Tripoli Karel Kvapil]

[Text] The talks between CSSR President Gustav Husak and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, ended a short while ago.

In their talks, the two representatives stressed the constructive course of the visit which will become a significant step in the development of cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Husak again expressed gratitude for cordial welcome accorded him by the representatives of the state as well as by Libyan peoples. Gustav Husak and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi again confirmed their determination to contribute to the development of the two countries by mutual cooperation, as well as to peace in the world.

At the end of the talks a joint communique was agreed.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs who is accompanying Comrade Husak, and secretary of the General People's Committee for Health, Dr Murad Ali Langi, signed an agreement tonight concerning health care in the two countries.

Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Bukhari Salim Huda, secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transportation, then signed a protocol on the development of economic, scientific and tehcnical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya.

Protocol Expanding Relations

AU081258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 81 p 7

[Report by CTK's special correspondent Vaclav Bervida: "Expansion of CSSR-Libyan Relations"]

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep--A protocol on the further expansion of mutual friendly relations, on the exchange of youth, cultural and other delegations and on other actions was signed on Wednesday at the end of the stay of a Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by CSSR Deputy Premier Karol Laco, in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

For the CSSR side, the protocol was signed by Karel Polak, chairman of the Libyan section of the Arab committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and construction minister of the Czech Socialist Republic, and for the Libyan side by Muhammad 'Abdullah al-Mabruk, chairman of the Libyan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and secretary of public service.

The Czechoslovak delegation, which had attended the celebrations of the Libyan national day, returned to Prague on Thursday.

Role in Libyan Economy

AU081402 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Libyan Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The overthrow of the monarchy and the proclamation of the republic in Libya on 1 September 1969 created favorable conditions for developing Czechoslovak-Libyan economic cooperation. In the past 5 years alone, the turnover of mutual trade almost tripled and at present constitutes approximately Kcs700 million annually. While in the preceding years products of the consumer industry predominated in Czechoslovak exports to Libya, the importance of the deliveries of machinery and equipment is increasing at present. Libya buys trucks, mobile cranes, diesel aggregates, machine tools and so forth from us. CSSR experts are helping to ensure important tasks of the Libyan industry and health services, and are taking part in training Libyan specialists. For example, our enterprises have built in the desert an almost 350 kilometer expressway between the cities of Nalut and Ghadamis; a powerplant near the city of Surt was built with Czechoslovak help, as well as a modern recreation center on the coast. Czechoslovak geologists have been working in Libya since 1969. From Benghazi in the eastern part of the country to Ghadamis near the western border they sunk dozens of new wells, some of them up to 1,000 meters deep, which also ensure drinking water for Tripoli. They have thus far mapped 140,000 square kilometers of Libyan territory, and while doing that they discovered deposits of limestone, raw material for the production of bricks, stone suitable for construction and decoration purposes and semiprecious stones.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 7 Sep 81 page 6 carries a 700-word article by Jarmila Houfova, previewing Husak's visit to Libya. Speaking about CSSR-Libyan cooperation, Houfova mentions that "about 250 Czechoslovak experts are at present active in Libya, the majority of them being physicians and health personnel."]

National Day Reception

AU080855 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Reception on National Day"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Sep (CTK)--'Umar Nasir 'Abd-Jalil, head secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, gave a reception in Prague on Thursday on his country's national day.

Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and other personalities of our political and public life came to the reception to congratulate him.

The reception was also attended by members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

HUSAK HONORS CPSU'S KIRILENKO ON BIRTHDAY

AU091428 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Birthday Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague, 7 September (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a letter of congratulations on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

The letter states, among other things: "On the occasion of your birthday, communists and the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia recall with feelings of profound respect and recognition your lifelong dedicated work, permeated by loyalty to the ideas of Leninism and by creative endeavor in building Soviet society. They hold you in esteem as a prominent figure of the fraternal CPSU, as a patriot and internationalist who is making a significant contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, and the cause of peace and progress in the world.

"We highly value your warm attitude to our homeland," the letter goes on to say, "to the CPCZ and the working people of our country and your personal contribution to strengthening and intensifying the fraternal and comradely ties between the CPCZ and the CPSU, as well as to the promotion of multifaceted cooperation and firm and unbreakable friendship and alliance between the two countries."

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and on his own behalf, Comrade Husak in the letter also congratulated Comrade Kirilenko on the high state distinction--the Klement Gottwald Order--conferred on him on the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in recognition of these merits. For the years to come, he wished him good health, personal contentment and new successes in his responsible work, in implementing the targets laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress.

STROUGAL ATTENDS BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY FETE

LD100534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Zhivko Popov, Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a dinner today on the occasion of the Bulgarian national day.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josel Korcak congratulated him on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state.

Also among the guest were heads of departments of the party Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal and Czech Governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly and of the National Front Central Committee, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, members of the Prague diplomatic corps and other dignitaries.

ALLEN ACTING AS 'JUGGLER' IN BONN FOR U.S.

AU091438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 81 p 7

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Jan Kovarik: "Reagan's Adviser in Bonn; Allen in the Role of Juggler"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep--R. Allen, the U.S. President's security adviser, found time in his schedule last week to pay a 3-day visit to the Rhine. He was the key attraction at the West German Christian parties' somber conference on neoconservatism in the United States, but he was also received by Chancellor Schmidt and Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher, and even appeared on television. Allen reciprocated with a disservice to his hosts--he became a juggler [zongler].

The CDU-CSU politicians were convinced that the Reagan man would tell them something that "no one in Europe knows yet," something with which they could dumbfound their public or the upcoming parliamentary debate. This did not happen. They had to listen to the well-known "arguments" about the alleged link between the fates of Washington and Bonn, about the dangers of pacifism and especially about the Soviet threat. He juggled figures supplied by the Pentagon, "warned" of the alleged West German endeavor to leave NATO and admitted that the yearning "to be the world's greatest" is growing in America.

He was applauded for declaring that the West German allies have actually no choice and must humbly follow Reagan's course.

The pinnacle of Allen's appearances was, without doubt, his interview on television. Asked by a reporter why Reagan did not consult the allies on the neutron bomb, he said that "the White House does carefully listen to its friends." He shed a tear over the ingratitude of the world and told a fairy tale on the theme "we are striving for detente and the Soviets are arming." According to him, antiwar demonstrations should not be permitted in Europe because they are playing into the hands of the "false [neprave] peace movement." Although it might sound unbelievable, he depicted NATO as the "genuine peace movement." That clearly was too much even for the journalists and the interview ended. And thus the audience actually did not find out why Allen came to Bonn--whether to give a piece of his mind to the chancellor for the "inadequate" budget for the Bundeswehr, to inspect local cites for launching pads for American missiles and for neutron bombs arsenals, or to forbid any voices critical of the United States.

And thus an ordinary person will think that the only reason was the aforementioned conference on neoconservatism. After all, even that belongs to the art of juggling, on which--with the arrival of a former actor on the scene--Washington is betting a lot.

STROUGAL MEETS WITH VISITING FRG TRADE OFFICIALS

LD092140 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Sep (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received on Wednesday Birgit Breuel, minister of economy and transport of Lower Saxony, and Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the Eastern Committee of German Economy and president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, who are currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

They discussed relations between Czechoslovakia and the F.R.G., and agreed that their economic cooperation and trade recorded an upward trend in the past period, but many possibilities to promote them exist and their use will benefit the economy of both states.

Lubomir Strougal emphasized the importance of developing economic cooperation between countries with different social systems for positive relations between nations, the consolidation of peace, and for detente.

The West German guests came to Prague from Brno where they inspected the international engineering trade fair and met with Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl and Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade Premysl Strougal and Jaroslav Jakubec.

STROUGAL RECEIVES VISITING MPR DEPUTY PREMIER

LD092220 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Sep (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received on Wednesday Mongolian Deputy Premier and Minister of Culture Dondogiyn Tsebegmid, who is heading his country's delegation to the opening of Days of Mongolian Culture in Czechoslovakia.

The premier appreciated the development of all-round relations between the two countries and stressed the importance of the event for the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mongolia.

Dondogiyn Tsebegmid also praised the favourable results of cooperation between the two fraternal countries and voiced the conviction that these relations will further develop and deepen.

STROUGAL SENDS IRAN'S MAHDAVI-KANI GREETINGS

LD040408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his appointment to office.

HUSAK OCTOBER VISIT TO AUSTRIA POSTPONED

For a Vienna Domestic Television Service report on the "postponement" of the planned October visit by President Gustav Husak to Austria, see the Austria section of the 9 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SET OF MEASURES REVIEWED

AU041833 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Perfect Management"]

[Excerpts] The adoption of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy, which was worked out on the basis of the 15th CPCZ Congress resolution and became valid this year, meant a basic change in our national economy management. This serious change, called forth by the development of both internal and external economic relations, is responding very sensitively to all the needs and problems that had accumulated during the past years and is showing ways to resolve and satisfy them. The consistent implementation of the Set of Measures in all economic organizations, literally in every one of their working places and by every working person, represents an irreplaceable prerequisite for fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th party congress, particularly in the sphere of living standards and the further ensurance of social certainties.

After these several months of implementing the Set of Measures, it can be stated that it is gradually beginning to fulfill the hopes invested in it; it is changing the standards of operation in enterprises as well as in production and other economic units, and penetrating into the practices of individual branches.

The Set of Measures was preceded by a 3-year period of the comprehensive experiment in efficiency and quality management, on a scope provided by selected economic production units with approximately half a million working people. It was a test which, if passed, meant the acquisition of more and greater advantages than those enjoyed by other economic units; on the other hand, the failure to pass it meant far more stringent sanctions and economic penalties than those for organizations not participating in the experiment. Thus, this test was a binding one and included its own considerable risks. Despite this, the majority of the organizations passed it, achieving better economic results. It was confirmed that the rules set for the experimenting enterprises (and these rules were very similar, sometimes even identical, to those brought about by the Set of Measures) had been determined in an essentially correct way.

The experiment showed that organizations with a shorter production cycle oriented themselves more speedily in it; specifically, the organizations of the consumption industry achieved better and speedier results here than those of the engineering industry, which have a longer production cycle (starting with the planning of the design for a new product with more useful qualities). It also became evident that, under the conditions of the experiment, the industrial organizations improved their operations to a greater extent than the construction ones did. It is therefore no surprise that the results so far achieved in implementing the Set of Measures in practice testify to the same experience. One can ask whether the new rules of the game are truly universal, or whether they should not be differentiated, according to the conditions of individual branches or even sectors.

What does the Set of Measures demand? The perfection of management and planning. It can be said that a more striking improvement should be achieved particularly in those organizations which had so far only insufficiently adjusted to the enhancement of effectiveness and quality. But it is exactly these organizations which are dissatisfied with the new rules of the game and would like to make them less strict. The Set of Measures demands stricter criteria in the appraisal of quality. Would it be reasonable to introduce different hard or soft quality norms for individual branches or sectors? This is unacceptable, since the quality of production and work must be raised exactly in those places which determine the satisfaction of the demands of both the foreign and the domestic market, and of the needs and demands of the population. The Set of Measures introduces the principle of merit in determining an amount of remuneration. How could it be possible to pay well only for exceptional work in some places, and for bad work, or even unfinished work, in other places? After all, none of our honest working people could agree to this--they are well aware that only qualitatively good and effective work is the basis of consolidating living standards and social certainties. One could thus examine all the principles of the Set of Measures, one after the another, and one could always document that they have, and must have, general validity, that concessions must not be made to some people to the detriment of others.

The individual branches can, and do, have their differing, specific prerequisities and conditions; but the moral-political viewpoints must be uniform, and the lines of thought and approaches to work which follow from this must also be uniform. The fact that the Set of Measures is penetrating into practice rather unevenly, that it is encountering both understanding and rejection, that its implementation is evoking conflicts--even in the management sphere itself--is not the fault of the adopted principles, but the reflection of the people's awareness, responsibility and abilities. It mirrors their honesty in approaching the fulfillment of serious party and all-social resolutions; it frequently reflects a discrepancy between words and deeds, or an adherence to old beaten paths and to the routine, to all the unhealthy phenomena which had gradually become rooted in the economic (and not only economic) mechanism.

At first glance, the demands of the Set of Measures seem like an effort to produce commodities which will get us better prices in foreign trade and will better satisfy the population's needs on the domestic market. But in reality we have here a struggle between the old and the new way of thinking, a struggle against economic shortcomings as well as moral and social ones--a struggle for the further advancement of our society. That is exactly why it is necessary to exert effort in this battle and neither retreat before problems nor circumvent them, but resolve them and cope with them. This is not a struggle for the present alone, but also for the future.

BRIEFS

HULA, INDONESIAN MINISTER--Prague, 1 Sep (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula received Indonesian Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawird here on Tuesday. The two officials discussed trade contacts between the two countries and stressed the interest of the governments of Indonesia and Czechoslovakia in the broadening and deepening of relations in the economic, scientific-technical and trade spheres. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 8 Sep 81 LD]

LENART AGRICULTURE VISIT--Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of CPSL Central Committee, visited the Zvolen District today. Accompanied by party and state representatives of the Central Slovakia Region they visited the Slatinskiy Lazy-Poduavorie agricultural cooperative where they inspected new agricultural technology and the harvest of fodder and straw. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1530 GMT 1 Sep 81 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG AUTUMN TRADE FAIR

Honecker Speech

AU092044 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 81 p 5

[Unattributed report on visit to Leipzig Fair by members of the GDR party-state leadership on 6 September]

[Excerpt] "Our Fraternal Alliance Is the Foundation of All Successes: Erich Honecker Speech During His Visit to the USSR Pavilion at the Leipzig Fair"

Dear Soviet friends and comrades,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the Leipzig Autumn Fair 1981, and I cordially thank you for your invitation to visit the USSR pavilion.

Our tour has given us many interesting impressions. We were able to see for ourselves the high scientific-technical standard of the exhibits, particularly that of the Soviet consumer goods industry. This is proof of the growing capacity of the Soviet national economy. At this exhibition everyone can see how resolutely and successfully the Soviet people are implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is with particular attention that we saw newly or further developed products. They reaffirm our conviction that the Soviet Union will fulfill the enormous consumer goods program adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. Many exhibits also illustrate the great progress achieved in the bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the CEMA member countries.

It is a fine tradition that individual Soviet republics are also representing themselves at the Leipzig Fair. This time they are the Azerbayijan Soviet Socialist Republic and the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, both of which I know from my visits there. I know the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic from earlier visits and have been able to see for myself today that it is feverishly advancing. I became acquainted with the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as early as during my youth, in 1931. At that time, Ufa was a small town compared with that of today. As young German communists, we were fortunate enough to spend 2 days there. A friendly relationship at the "Going Together" collective farm existed even then. This relationship has continued until the present day and will also determine our common future. Azerbaijan and Bashkiria provide a valuable insight into their economies, science, and culture. This, too, is evidence of the tremendous road that both the small and large populations of peoples of the Soviet Union, have covered and it illustrates their grandiose prospects.

Dear friends and comrades, friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--this is what is laid down in the treaty between the GDR and the USSR of 7 October 1975 and this indeed characterizes our fraternal alliance. We reaffirmed these common features at my recent meeting with our friend and comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea and discussed what we want to achieve in the future. We are solving great tasks for our people's benefit in both countries. In doing so, we are consistently implementing the program for specialization and cooperation until 1990 and further developing them. There are already 129 agreements on scientific-technical and economic cooperation. The cooperation will be particularly deepened in those sectors which embark on scientific-technical progress.

The USSR is and remains the most significant trade partner of the GDR. The Soviet Union's share in the GDR's foreign trade will increase up to 40 percent until 1985. The GDR, in turn, will continue to be the USSR's largest trade partner. This shows the increasingly closer interconnection of our national economies. Even though the potentials of our countries are different, a mutual give and take relationship has developed. Both of us benefit by it and so does, in addition, the socialist community. Thus it is consistent with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Dear comrades, as all of us know, the international situation has become further complicated recently. Those people in Washington and elsewhere in NATO are responsible for this and they evidently are the only ones feeling well in the world teeming with arms. They are dreaming of military superiority over the socialist states and pursuing a policy of confrontation and stepped-up armaments. At the same time, they have no scruples as far as the peoples' destiny is concerned.

Peace must be defended and secured with all our might. The Soviet Union is performing an enormous and untiring task toward this noble goal, which also occupies first place in the foreign policy of our GDR. Jointly we are doing all we can to overcome the exacerbation of international tensions and to give priority to cooperation in international relations.

Dear friends and comrades, the fraternal alliance between our parties, states and peoples is the basis of our successes. On the occasion of today's visit to our pavilion, I wish you further great successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Party Congress.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to

--Our firm, indestructible friendship and combat alliance;

--The glorious Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee and its general secretary, the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, our dear friend and comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev;

--To new successes in our cooperation, in the common struggle for peace, socialism and communism!

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1641 GMT on 6 September carries a shorter version of Honecker's speech, along with the following remarks by Ivan Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

["In reply, Ivan Bodyul, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed cordial thanks for the invitation to visit the fall trade fair. He conveyed to Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, the party and state leadership and fraternal people of the GDR the warm greetings and best wishes of Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov.

["He emphasized the favorable opportunities for pooling their potential and for beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, for a broad exchange of experience in socialist and communist construction. Industrial cooperation and scientific-technological integration have become the trend and a vital necessity in the development of the countries of the socialist community. "One cannot now imagine the secure development of any socialist country or the successful solution of its basic problems without economic, scientific-technological and commercial relations with the other fraternal countries. The unity of actions and objectives which spring from the very nature of the socialist countries is also evident in international politics." The cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and their coordinated stand in the international arena are vital in this nuclear age.

["The recent meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker rightly concentrated on the cooperation of the USSR and GDR in the domestic and foreign policies of both countries." The peoples of both countries are fighting consistently for the triumph of justice and good sense in international relations."]

Dinner for USSR Delegation

AU091328 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)--On Sunday Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, hosted a dinner for the Soviet Government delegation, which is headed by Ivan Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and is staying in the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig Autumn Fair.

The dinner took place in the spirit of cordial friendship and close fraternity.

Willi Stoph and Ivan Bodyul reaffirmed the strong will to make use of the possibilities for further developing fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, resulting from the decisions made at the party congresses of the two fraternal parties and the agreements made during the most recent Crimea meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker.

They expressed their conviction that the days of the Leipzig Autumn Fair will be used for favorable business deals to purposefully and consistently deepen cooperation and production specialization, in particular in the fields decisive for scientific-technological progress.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers paid tribute to the manifold exhibitions of high scientific-technological standards in the Soviet pavilion with the special exhibitions which prove the achievements of the Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republic and the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

The meeting was attended on the GDR side by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Gerhard Weiss; Gerhard Briksa, minister of trade and supply; Werner Greiner-Petter, minister of glass and ceramics industry; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; and other prominent figures.

From the Soviet delegation the meeting was attended by Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR; S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaydzhan Soviet Socialist Republic; S. Sh. Aknasarov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; L. K. Lukyanov, commercial representative of the USSR to the GDR; and other prominent figures.

Cooperation With CSSR

AU091505 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 81 p 7

[CTK report: "Program of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Berlin (CTK)--A skeleton work program on the exchange of goods and mutual cooperation in light industry in the 1981-85 period between the GDR Ministry of Light Industry and the CSSR and SSR Ministries of Light Industry has been signed by GDR Minister of Light Industry Werner Buschmann and SSR Minister of Light Industry Alojz Kusalik, who heads the Czechoslovak delegation visiting Leipzig. In a friendly atmosphere, the ministers discussed the further deepening of GDR-CSSR economic and scientific-technical cooperation in light industry.

Talk With U.S. Economic Expert

AU091356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday, Jerome Ottmar, chairman of the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council, was received for a talk by Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Trade and chairman of the GDR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council.

Jerome Ottmar is visiting the GDR on the occasion of the forthcoming Leipzig Fall Fair, at which U.S. economic circles are again strongly represented.

Other Economic Meetings

AU091407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Fall Fair"--held in Leipzig]

[Summary] On 7 September Guenther Kleiber, minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, received for a talk Constantin Kittis, minister of trade and industry of the Republic of Cyprus. On the same day Guenther Kleiber discussed further economic cooperation with (Segun Adegoke), state minister of information of the Ondo State of the Republic of Nigeria.

On 7 September Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, met with Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade. On the same day Horst Soelle received Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to discuss topical questions of export and import.

On Sunday Friedmar Clausnitzer, deputy minister of foreign trade, discussed questions of developing economic relations with Sheik (Juma al-Majid), vice chairman of the Chamber for Commerce and Industry of Dubai/United Arab Emirates.

HONECKER ARRIVES IN MEXICO, WELCOMED BY PORTILLO

LD100704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2208 GMT 9 Sep 81

[By ADN correspondent]

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Sep (ADN)--The Chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, arrived Wednesday at lunchtime--approximately midnight central European summertime--in Mexico for a 5-day state visit at the invitation of the president of the United Mexican States, Jose Lopez Portillo, who very cordially welcomed him at the capital's international airport. Members of the government and dignitaries from Mexican public life were there to welcome Erich Honekcer and his official entourage.

Accompanying the chairman of the GDR State Council on his visit to Mexico are: member of the State Council Guenter Mittag; member of the Politburo, Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer; member of the Council of Ministers, State Secretary and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Gerhard Beil; GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mexico Peter Lorf, as well as the head of the Chancery of the State Council, Frank-Joachim Herrmann.

REPORTAGE ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS DECISIONS

'Militant Challenge'

LD091820 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Domestic and foreign observers are assessing the Solidarity congress in Gdansk and its decisions as a militant challenge to the Polish Government. The leaders are above all concerned with power. Solidarity is demanding not only the right to recall and appoint factory managers as it sees fit but also wants to operate unhindered in army establishments, the Interior Ministry and other national defense institutions.

Other elements contained in the counterrevolutionary program submitted by Solidarity leaders at the congress include unrestricted access to Polish mass media as well as control of foreign trade and the entire educational and training system. Other demands include new elections to the Sejm and to national councils in accordance with procedures to be laid down by Solidarity.

It became known at the Gdansk congress--and was confirmed by U.S. news agencies--that Solidarity has opened a permanent press and information center in New York.

Links With FRG Revanchists

LD080903 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0534 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN)--In an article entitled "On the People's Republic of Poland and the GDR--Topical and Historical Matters" today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses that "the friendship between the People's Republic of Poland and the GDR and the two fraternal countries' membership of the socialist alliance are an important stabilizing factor of the situation in Europe and, moreover, in the world."

The newspaper states: "From the outset relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland were characterized by their frontline position against revanchism. We are both members of the Warsaw Pact, which was signed as a defense against NATO and which today, especially in view of the Brussels decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in West Europe, is as indispensable as ever for the security of the socialist community."

The article continues: "In the People's Republic of Poland the forces united in the Solidarity organization which want to fly at the throat of socialism are behaving in an increasingly brazen and challenging manner. They are striving for political power, and not infrequently there is coordination and sympathies are shared between representatives of Solidarity and certain people in the FRG. A program broadcast on Sunday on FRG television again confirmed that representatives of Solidarity and Federal German revanchists are working against socialism in both Poland and the GDR. The difference is that their hopes with regard to the GDR are built on sand. It is a fine alliance, of those who want to turn back the clock in Poland and of those who want to change the present map of Europe on the Nazi pattern of 1939. It is difficult to imagine how a Polish citizen, who has the territorial integrity of his state at heart, can be blind to the insidiousness of such 'partners' in the FRG."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "The expressions of concern at developments in Poland heard from GDR citizens are prompted by the friendly solidarity that has grown up in more than three decades. It is the same concern as that expressed in the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee in June. That is, concern at the fate of socialism in Poland. This letter, which also has our approval, was fully endorsed at the Ninth PZPR Congress. We know, therefore, that the Polish communists understand our thoughts and feelings.

"Since Poland became involved in this difficult situation, we have rendered political and moral support, and material assistance time and time again, although this was not welcomed by some counter-revolutionary forces and, as the meetings in Danzig [as received] again confirm, this does not suit them now. The assistance was a practical expression of our fraternal attitude." The newspaper continues: "For GDR citizens our solidarity, our assistance to Poland in the present situation, is linked with thoughts about when the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Poland will again hold the reins firmly in their hands in order to effect a change for the better in the interests of socialism."

HORST DOHLUS RECEIVES ROMANIAN DELEGATION

AU091732 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5/6 Sep 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Talks With RCP Delegation"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received an RCP Central Committee delegation headed by Ion Petre, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Tulcea County Party Committee.

During the comradely talks, Horst Dohlus informed the guests about the great initiatives of the communists and all GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He stressed the good results and experiences of the leading party organs and basic organizations in further enhancing the standard of party work, which are particularly expressed in a deepening of the trustful relations with all working people. The meeting was attended by Gheorghe Tache, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR.

HONECKER GREETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU091952 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 81 P 1

[ND Report: "Cordial Congratulations to Todor Zhivkov: Erich Honecker Telegram to Sofia on 70th Birthday"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the entire people as well as on my own behalf, I convey the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you on your 70th birthday.

The communists and all GDR working people know and respect you as an outstanding representative of the Bulgarian workers class and of its Marxist-Leninist party, which is so rich in traditions and whose vigorous and enterprising activity has always been aimed at the prosperity of the Bulgarian people and at augmenting their socialist gains. At the same time the great successes of the Bulgarian People's Republic help to strengthen the socialist family of peoples, the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

I would like to reaffirm with particular pleasure that we have always felt your immediate personal influence in deepening the fraternal friendship between our parties, states and people. We owe you our sincere gratitude for this.

We are most profoundly convinced that the proven cooperation between the SED and the BCP, the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, for the benefit of the two peoples will also in the future develop more closely and successfully.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, accept the friendliest wishes for best health and creative vigor.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO KIRILENKO

AU091212 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 81 P 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a congratulatory message to Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The greetings address, signed by general secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Andrey Pavlovich.

I convey to you most cordial congratulations on your 75th birthday. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

Our party and the GDR people respect you as a member of many years of the leadership of the party of Lenin and as an eminent organizer and leader of the Soviet Union's national economy.

We pay special tribute to your merits for promoting and developing the comprehensive economic cooperation between our two countries," which is of decisive significance for our republic in further shaping the developed socialist society.

I wish you, dear Comrade Andrey Pavlovich, further great successes in your responsible work, creative vigor and personal well being.

ERICH HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO HUSAK

LD050652 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] In response to the tragic mining accident in Northern Bohemia in which 56 miners died, Erich Honecker sent a telegram of condolences to the president of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak. In it he assured the relatives of the victims of the genuine sympathy of the party and the leadership as well as the people of the GDR.

SED GREETS BELGIAN CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD041028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0220 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) -- In a greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee has sent cordial congratulations to the Belgian Communist Party on the 60th anniversary of its founding. The message stresses that there have been close fraternal relations for decades between the two parties based on the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and on international solidarity.

It continues: "The Belgian Communist Party opposes the crisis policy of the national and international monopolies with a constructive alternative program directed toward the defense and safeguarding of the basic vital interests of the working people.

"The active struggle and initiative of the Belgian communists in the front ranks of the broad mass movement against the NATO arms drive policy and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe is of great national and international importance. Together with all peace-loving forces they are doing their utmost to help end the arms race, which is encouraged by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and to provide a lasting safeguard for peace."

DAILY CITED ON SOLIDARITY WITH LATIN AMERICA

AU081919 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 4 Sep on page 2 carries the 900-word text of the joint declaration by the GDR Solidarity Committee. The FDGB National Executive Committee, the National Council of the National Front, the FDJ Central Council, the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Women's League of Germany, the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, the GDR Peace Council, the Peasants Mutual Aid Association, the GDR Culture League and the GDR Committee for Human Rights on the "week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples" being observed in the GDR from 4 to 11 September. The declaration condemns the "cruel terror" of the dictatorially governed countries of Latin America and demands the liberation of Uruguay's Liber Seregni and Paraguay's Antonio Maidana. The declaration pays tribute to the successes of socialist Cuba, "which prove that in view of the changed international balance of power, the peoples in the immediate vicinity of the chief imperialist power also have the opportunity to enter the path of independence and social progress." The declaration then pays tribute to the Nicaraguan people and expresses its solidarity with Grenada, Chile and other Latin American countries and protests the aggressive policy of imperialism and the participation of the U.S. administration in the "murderous campaign" of the military junta in El Salvador.

FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED, DETAINED AT BORDER

'Subversive Actions'

AU091527 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 2 September GDR security organs caught redhanded and detained FRG citizen Robert Ehrlich at the Berlin-Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse GDR Border Crossing Station.

Ehrlich actively participated in preparing subversive actions against the GDR and grossly abused the entry regulations into the GDR capital, Berlin. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

Entry Regulations Abused

AU091400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 3 September GDR customs organs caught red-handed and detained FRG citizen Joachim Kurzeja at the Marienborn GDR Border Crossing Station. Kurzeja abused the generous entry regulations into the GDR for speculative actions and tried to smuggle high-quality optical appliances into the FRG. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The smuggled goods and the car used for the crime--an "Opel-Record" with license plates RE-LZ 195--were impounded.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SHIPYARD IN WOLGAST

AU041119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] Wolgast (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, has visited the Wolgast Peenwerft VEB [State Enterprise]. He was accompanied by Rolf Kersten, minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment; Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense; and other prominent figures. During his tour through the shipyard the workers briefed him on their achievements and initiatives. "During the visit a newly completed combat ship for the People's Navy was handed over." Army Gen Hoffmann paid tribute to the contribution of the plant's working people to guarantee the material-technological supply and to increase the fighting strength of the People's Navy.

DISCUSSION WITH EVANGELICAL-LUTHERAN CHURCH MEMBERS

AU041147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 81 p 2

[Summary] Schwerin (ADN)--On 2 September a discussion on fundamental questions of our time took place in Schwerin with Bishop Heinrich Rathke and members of the church leadership of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg. The discussion to which Rudi Fleck, chairman of the Schwerin Bezirk Council had been invited, was attended by Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs. The discussion stressed the importance of the churches' support for peace and disarmament. "The present world situation calls for joint activities despite different starting positions, Bishop Rathke stated."

BRIEFS

POTATO HARVEST--Cooperative farmers and agricultural workers of the republic have so far harvested potatoes from 17.2 percent of the area planted. Cooperative partners transported the harvested potatoes to the storehouse, and voluntary helpers assisted the farmers in sorting the potatoes. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1736 GMT 7 Sep 81 DW]

WARSAW QUOTES, CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY DOCUMENT

LD091816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Among the documents passed during the Tuesday deliberations of Solidarity's first national congress was a so-called message to the working people in Eastern Europe. It is addressed, right at the beginning, to workers in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Hungary and all nations of the Soviet Union. In view of the importance of this document, we quote it in full:

"Delegates assembled in Gdansk at the first NSZZ Solidarity congress send workers of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Romania, Hungary and all nations of the Soviet Union greetings and expressions of support. As the first independent trade union in our postwar history, we are profoundly aware of the fact that we share the same fate. We assure you that despite lies disseminated in your countries, we are an authentic representative organ of workers with 10 million members, an organ that was created as a result of workers' strikes.

"Our goal is to struggle to improve the lives of all working people. We support those of you who have decided to embark on the difficult path of struggle for a free union movement. We believe that it will not be long now before our representatives will be able to meet your representatives in order to exchange their experiences as unionists."

We mention this document because it is so extraordinary because of its content and its political tendency--that is to say, an attempt to interfere in the sociopolitical life of friendly countries. The content of the message, if one disregards a few words which present Solidarity and the wholesale disqualification of information about Solidarity in all the socialist states as being the spreading of lies, boils down to support for those in the above-mentioned countries who have decided to embark on the difficult path of struggle for a free union movement and to the expression of hope that it will not be long now before our representatives will be able to meet your representatives in order to exchange their experiences as trade unionists.

Once they have been translated into the colloquial language, these expressions mean--and no one should entertain any doubts about it--calling for changes in the existing social structures in other countries in which there is real socialism, calling for establishing organisms similar in type to Solidarity. These expressions also mean the readiness to assist in such changes.

A declaration of this type can only provoke a resolute opposition. Moreover, it is addressed to countries that are ideological friends and countries that belong to the same socialist community; countries that render us aid and whose help is essential for us if we are to halt the economic disaster; countries which honestly give this aid, especially the Soviet Union.

At the same time, it is known that the activities of Solidarity's leading circles are being observed very critically and with profound mistrust in those countries. The appeal adopted on Tuesday can deepen this distrust and create a certain encumbrance on Poland's relations with her socialist allies, especially since NSZZ Solidarity is a legal organization which, in the August agreements, committed itself in an annex to the statute and in many statements to act within the scope of the order of statehood and within the scope of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. This is why one cannot ask the question: At what are the politicos of Solidarity aiming?

We are getting to the problem of conforming any organization's international contacts and initiatives with the superior reasons of the foreign policy of the state in which this organization is active.

The alliance and friendly and harmonious cooperation with the socialist countries is a fundamental premise of the foreign policy of People's Poland. Expressing the hope for a change in the internal order of these countries must be assessed as drastically contrary to these premises. I beg your pardon; the text of the teleprinted message is somewhat illegible.

The matter of not inviting trade union centers from socialists countries which was revealed immediately before the Gdansk congress, and then the feverish dispatch of teleprinted messages to these trade union centers after the Third Central Committee Plenum, can no longer be treated as an incidental omission after the adoption of this Solidarity document. The observation comes to mind that the thesis accepted by all of us, that the Poles must solve their problems with their own means, has a second side. In this case, the Poles, represented by Solidarity, must concentrate on their own problems and not interfere with the lives of the world surrounding us. Any other posture, even when we put aside ideological motivations, is showing lack of elementary realism.

If Solidarity wants to permanently define its place in socialist Poland, it must also define its place in the socialist world in which Poland lives. The message from Gdansk does not serve this purpose. It places Solidarity not in this socialist world, but against it. It thus causes harm to Solidarity itself and, even worse, to Poland.

[Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 9 September also broadcasts a report and commentary on the Solidarity message to the workers in Eastern Europe which is identical to the above item.]

TRYBUNA LUDU Assails Appeal

LD100937 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 10 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that phrases contained in the Solidarity message to trade unionists in East European countries amount to, and nobody can have any doubt as to this, a call for changing the existing social structures in other socialist countries, for creating organisms similar to Solidarity, and also mean the readiness to cooperate in such changes.

"Such a declaration must evoke firm opposition. It is addressed exactly to the ideologically friendly countries of the very socialist community which guarantees Poland's independent existence. These are the countries that aid us and whose assistance is indispensable to us in arresting the economic collapse and which, especially the USSR, are in fact extending this assistance. At the same time it is known that these countries follow the activity of the Solidarity leading circles with a great deal of criticism and deep distrust. The appeal adopted on Tuesday can deepen this distrust and create definite burdens for Poland's relations with her socialist allies."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say: "The alliance and the fraternal and harmonious cooperation with socialist countries is the fundamental principle of the foreign policy of People's Poland. To express hope for changing the internal order in these countries must be looked upon as being sharply incompatible with these principles. Following the adoption of the doucment mentioned above, the failure to invite delegations of trade unions of socialist countries to the Gdansk congress, revealed just before it, and the hurried telexing of such invitations to them after the third PUWP CC plenary meeting can no longer be viewed as an incidental oversight.

"A remark can be made on this issue that there is another side to the thesis that the Poles must solve their problems by themselves, which is accepted by all of us.

"The Poles, in this case these persons who are represented by Solidarity, must concentrate on their own problems rather than (?interfere) in the life of the world surrounding us. A different stand, even if ideological motivations are ignored, amounts to the lack of elementary realism.

"If Solidarity wants to permanently define its place in socialist Poland, it must also define its place in the socialist world in which Poland lives. The Gdansk message does not serve this goal. It does harm to Solidarity itself and, what is even worse, to Poland."

TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent covering the Solidarity congress wrote:

"Some statements made at the congress, especially at its Tuesday evening session, should be approached with seriousness and anxiety. This was to be a presentation of theses of regional programmes. I am most deeply convinced that this discussion concerned tactical and strategic methods of the struggle against the authorities.

"The statements at this point of the discussion made by five speakers amounted to five attacks on everything that was done in Poland within a year and to a common platform of negation and struggle that was different only in shades and details. Are these theses for the Solidarity programme? Is it possible to build anything constructive on the basis of such stands? Does it have anything in common with the staement contained in the Sunday report of the National Consultative Commission that Solidarity adheres to dialogue and the social contract of a year ago?

"Unfortunately, I have serious doubts as to this," the TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent said.

AFP Reports Document

NC100703 Paris AFP in English 0618 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Gansk, Poland, 10 Sep (AFP)--The independent trade union federation Solidarity threatened on Wednesday to set up its own television station if Polish authorities continued to deny it space and air time in the official media.

The possibility was raised at Solidarity's continuing national congress here when the chairman of the session announced that the union had received TV camera and taping equipment from an Austrian donor.

To cheers from the 900 delegates, the chairman announced that Solidarity was already in the television business to the extent that it was filming the events of the congress.

Meanwhile, there was a lifting of the censorship which had blacked out Solidarity's unprecedented statement of support for such free labor movements as might exist elsewhere in the Soviet bloc.

Solidarity's message was carried in full in today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU, the Polish Communist Party organ.

But, in connection with the message, TRYBUNA LUDU also published an unusually stern editorial accusing Solidarity of interfering in the internal affairs of other Eastern bloc countries.

Solidarity was placing itself "not in the socialist world, but against it, and in this way harms itself, and what is worse, Poland," the paper declared.

It said the union's call "is an appeal for change in existing social structures in other truly socialist countries and to the creation (in these countries) of organizations close to Solidarity." As such, it "must provoke opposition," the newspaper added.

The editorial said other communist countries had been watching Solidarity "with very critical eyes and with deep suspicion." Solidarity's appeal on Tuesday could only increase the criticism and suspicion, "thus weighing on Poland's relations with its socialist allies."

"Alliance and friendly cooperation with the socialist countries is the basic principle underlying the foreign policy of People's Poland," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"The act of creating hopes for a change in the internal order of these countries must be understood as being absolutely contrary to this policy."

The party organ concluded by reminding Solidarity's leaders that, while Poles agreed that they must solve their own problems by themselves, the corollary was that Poles "must concentrate on their own problems and not interfere in the life of the world surrounding us."

"Any other course of action can only be laid to the most elementary lack of realism," TRYBUNA LUDU said in its editorial, which was also read on state television last night.

FURTHER ON 9 SEP SOLIDARITY CONGRESS SESSION

Message to Expatriate Poles

NC091318 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Polish independent trades union Solidarity today presented itself as a defender of the rights of Polish minorities in the Soviet Union.

In a message approved yesterday by the Solidarity congress at Gdansk and issued by the union's Warsaw section today, the union sent its "most cordial" greetings to "all Poles who have never been able to find support in any organisation and who have been refused the right to their language, their culture, their history and their nationality."

In a passage clearly aimed at Polish minorities in the Soviet Union, it continued: "We acknowledge the bodies you have set up to serve the causes of Poland and friendship between peoples, and we will tell the whole world of your right to create cultural and social organisations and to Polish schooling."

The message, addressing Poles in the West, also referred to countrymen ignored by Poland's official history. It said: "It is not our fault if someone has wanted to wipe out the national memory of the name of some amongst you."

The message follows yesterday's resolution promising Solidarity's support to those who decide to campaign for the creation of free unions. It was addressed to all workers in Eastern Europe.

Statutory Matters Discussed

LD092150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Correspondent (Marek Szelewicki) report]

[Text] The fifth day of deliberation of the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity delegates is still being devoted to drafting the union statute. So far the first three sections have been approved which relate to the headquarters of the national authorities, areas of action, general decisions and matters and duties of union members.

The congress decided that Gdansk will remain the headquarters of the national authorities, and the Solidarity chairman 'll be elected by the congress during the second round of deliberations. Animated discussion is currently in progress on the composition and methods for electing the national authorities. The second submitted proposal relating to the election of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium gained a decisive majority. According to this proposal, the KKP Presidium will be elected by the National Commission.

The voting on the issue of the composition of the Presidium was, however, fairly unexpected. One hundred delegates voted against the version that a member of the KKP Presidium cannot be a chairman of a regional board, while 594 delegates voted in favor of this version. Lech Walesa was in the minority.

Final decisions will not be made until the next voting sessions which will probably be held in the next few hours. The desire to wind up the deliberations tonight is clearly noticeable. The delegates still have to discuss and vote on another five sections including industrial and professional sections and conditions for undertaking strike actions.

Strike Authority Discussed

LD092301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The discussion on changes in the NSZZ Solidarity statute lasted into the late hours of the night yesterday. Much controversy was caused by the proposal to transfer the competence to proclaim a strike to a higher level, namely the insertion in the statute of the principle that an enterprise strike must be approved by the executive of the region and a regional or interenterprise strike must be approved by the National Committee.

It was also decided by a majority of votes that the right to dual trade union membership will be given only to members of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. The dilemma of whether the authorities should be strong or more controlled was decided with a compromise: The chairman at every level will be elected directly by each level's assembly of delegates.

Rights of Emigrant Workers

LD100914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The delegates to the first NSZZ Solidarity national congress were debating till the small hours of this morning.

At yesterday' press conference, during which problems related to economic emigration and the so-called campaign for reunion of families were discussed, Solidarity representatives stated that passport regulations ought to be formulated in such a way that they should in no case make it impossible to return home after a temporary stay abroad. According to information carried by the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY, the congress is allegedly supposed to adopt a special resolution on this matter, as Solidarity is to open talks with Western trade unions designed to secure for Polish citizens working in those countries rights equal to those of all other workers.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS CONTINUE 10 SEP

10 September Agenda

LD100120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] According to announcements made at a Solidarity press conference yesterday [9 September], the first part of the congress is supposed to end today.

We remind you that it has been in session since 5 September in Gdansk.

It is planned that the debate on the statutes will be completed today and that there will be further discussion of the program. Approximately 50 additional speakers are due to take part in this discussion. It is assumed that in view of the congress having gone on longer than envisaged, some of these speakers will relinquish their right to speak and will save what they have to say until the second round. The congress will also adopt more resolutions that have already been read.

Proceedings Reported

LD101014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The sixth day of the first national congress of the NSZZ Solidarity has opened in the Oliwia Hall in Gdansk. The debate on amendments to the union's statute is continuing. The congress has returned to the problem of dual posts. The Statute Commission has submitted a motion for the debate on the issue of whether one person can be a member of the Presidium of the National Commission and chairman of a region at the same time. There are also proposals for a continuation of debate on two methods for electing people to the National Committee. According to the first, members of the committee would be elected at the congress, while the second provides for their election by the region. The issue involved is related to the manner in which the congress chairman chairs the debate. The Presidium of the Statute Commission has also proposed that some questions pertaining to the method for selecting the National Commission again be submitted to a vote. It has been demanded that the chair of the congress be taken over by a representative of the Statutory Commission while statutory matters are being debated. A very sharp stand was taken by Lech Walesa who accused the delegates of a lack of seriousness and some people, whom he did not clearly specify, of influencing delegates behind the scenes. He demanded that the congress return to business.

An interval has been announced to introduce some order in the debate.

Walesa Addresses Session

LD101128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Correspondent Piotr Szatkowski reporting by telephone from Gdansk's Oliwia Hall for the "From Home and Abroad" magazine program]

[Text] The sixth day of debates of Solidarity's first national congress began at 0900. As was the case yesterday, the leading topic of today's congress debate concerns adopting the union's statute. The large number of proposals and amendments submitted to the Statute Commission has caused the debate to be extended by a third day. A significant voice today was the speech by Lech Walesa. He criticized the already adopted amendment to the statute on the nonlinking of functions. He said, among other things, and I quote:

Our struggle has only begun, and here we are fighting against one another. One must put an end to agreements made behind the scene. Our statute must be effective and form a basis for decisions. The National Consultative Commission [KKP] on the other hand, is to assess us and to control us. The representatives of large regions must be in the Presidium and they must take part in the making of great decisions. An end must be put to the confinement in dukedoms of Mazowsze, Szczecin or for instance, Gdansk. At this moment strong applause set in. Then Lech Walesa continued: We cannot betray the workers. The structure of the union's management must be strong, perhaps even dictatorial. Walesa continued: Perhaps in 4 years' time my reasoning will no longer be correct, but it is now. I am here in order to win and not to lose.

Walesa's speech met with a negative reaction from Jan Rulewski, but was supported, inter alia, by Bugaj from Mazowsze and Sosnowski from Bielsko.

The congress adopted a resolution today that KKP Presidium deputy chairmen will be elected by the KKP and not by congress as previously determined. This much in a brief report from Oliwia Hall, where the debates resumed after a 5-minute break.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

LD091656 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The interest of the community in the progress of the first congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity is not waning. Much place is still devoted to it in today's central press which discusses the proceedings and the text of the adopted resolutions. Today's issue of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, in a report by its correspondents, stresses that a programmatic discussion has begun at the congress. We must make a self-definition which is something that the community is waiting for. The fourth day of the Gdansk Solidarity congress began with this call, the paper writes. ZYCIE WARSZAWY also expresses the conviction that the next part of the congress discussion will make crystal clear that the trend demanding that the congress immediately provide millions of its members with an answer to the question of what is represents and what it is striving for has the upper hand. This conception, the correspondents of ZYCIE WARSZAWY write, was not accepted without any opposition. Its opponents were of the opinion that time and calm and thorough discussion is required in order to work out a program, and this is possible only during the second round of the congress. In the end, a compromise formula was agreed upon to the effect that the Solidarity program will be worked out during the interval between the first and the second round of the congress by teams of experts, and that it will be submitted to the delegates for discussion toward the end of September. Thus we shall still have to wait for an answer to the question of what Solidarity represents and what it is striving to achieve.

Among other things, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in a commentary by its congress reporter: Tuesday's deliberations revealed that unfortunately the method of negation which has already been used by some activists of the union on many occasions is becoming the rule. To stop, abolish, boycott--these are the words which were frequently uttered during the discussion on the resolution on self-government. The TRYBUNA LUDU commentator goes on to say that Karol Modzelewski presented interesting principles of the union's tactics. I think, however, that it was only a certain part of it. His scenario is quite simple: We shall demand a referendum; the Sejm will not agree to it but at the same time it will not pass the government draft laws. Then we shall hold a referendum ourselves, proving who the real authorities of the people are. The proposal itself does not shock anyone, TRYBUNA LUDU goes on to say. It fits in the framework of the longstanding scenario of part of the Solidarity leadership. By halting the initiatives of the authorities we shall prove that they are powerless to do anything and we shall create a scope for our initiatives, because someone has to rule.

Today's issue of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI refers to the precongress press conference of Solidarity. It was a long polemic during which the views of the leading activists of Solidarity on the role and tasks of the union and its negative attitude to the authorities and the party, were expressed. The ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentator states, among other things, that it is true that so far there is every indication that there are no, and can be no common issues between Solidarity and the authorities. There would be common issues if the party surrendered its political leadership in the country and the government threw its powers into the streets.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI also refers to the report of the National Consultative Commission. It states that it was constructed according to the following scheme: All that has been good from August to August is due to Solidarity; all that is bad ought to be ascribed to the government. Thus, it is a report of a political party and not of a trade union.

And let us take one more look at today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY, at a report on Solidarity's deliberations. Special correspondents from this daily write: We learn that the congress will cost approximately Z20 million.

The costs will be covered by regions according to the principle of Z2 from each member of the union. If there was a custom of informing public opinion about the costs of events of this sort, it would be possible to say whether this is a small or a large sum. However, irrespective of what funds the organizers had at their disposal, they had to reckon with the commonly known difficulties with supplies. Because of this, the minister of internal trade and services assigned 9.5 tons of meat and 1,200 kg sugar for the needs of the congress, ZYCIE WARSZAWY adds.

WARSAW CITES WALESA INTERVIEW ON RESOLVING PROBLEMS

LD091504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The BBC broadcast on Friday an interview with Lech Walesa, which was also published later by ASSOCIATED PRESS. He was asked: what has Solidarity given the government in the last year, and what has Solidarity given the country in the last year? Lech Walesa replied: We exposed all shortcomings and all errors accumulated in the past 35 years. We showed how one should not behave. At the same time we pointed out the solutions. We also found ourselves at the crossroads, deliberating on whether we should develop as a trade union only or as a social movement. If we were a typical trade union then we would have to remain in the factories and use the regulations on working conditions, as the working conditions are unbearable. As Poles we should resolve problems ourselves, because nobody will do it for us. I thus believe that in the coming year, and our congress will initiate it, we will start resolving the problems which must be resolved if Poland is to remain Poland.

WALESA 28 AUG APPEAL TO JOURNALISTS FOR TRUTH

AU091117 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 28 Aug 81 p 1

["Lech Walesa's Appeal to Journalists"]

[Text] We want to speak in our own language about our own affairs. Our [Solidarity] union will hold its congress in 10 days. I appeal to Polish journalists and to radio and television employees.

We need the truth as we need coal. Help us spread the truth, and if you suffer repression for helping us, we will defend you. Remember that you serve us all. Your honesty and determination may help safeguard Poland against more strikes.

MINISTER REJECTS KATOWICE STEELWORKS REFERENDUM

LD100846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] PAP has published a statement by Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Zbigniew Szalajda in connection with the referendum conducted by Solidarity in the Katowice iron and steel works among the workforce, seeking support for the proposal for the removal from the works of its director general, Dr Stanislaw Bednarczyk.

Stanislaw Bednarczyk, director general of the Katowice iron and steel works, will remain at his post. The only reason why the Solidarity leadership in the Katowice iron and steel works has undertaken action against the director is the fact that he handed down the decision of the government and the Prosecutor's Office concerning the closing of the works printing shop. In it the works Solidarity printed its paper WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, which published cartoons slandering the leader of the Soviet Union, and the editorial team was unwilling to give heed to the authorities' instruction banning further printing.

Minister Zbigniew Szalajda's statement continues: The publication, offensive toward the USSR higher authorities, is contrary to the Gdansk agreement. The strike committee, which gave birth to the union Solidarity, undertook in that agreement to respect the international alliances of People's Poland. It also signed an undertaking to the effect that it recognizes the right of the censor to eliminate publications damaging to these alliances. Thus it was a publication contrary to the agreement and the law including the bill on the control of the press recently passed by the Sejm, and drafted with the participation of Solidarity.

Nevertheless, a campaign was unleashed against the works director. He was charged mainly with upholding the law and discharging the instructions of his superiors. The statement continues that no other justified grievances were raised against this irreproachable man and eminent expert, esteemed by Polish metallurgy, his works and its workforce.

All men of good will should realize that attempts are being made to wrong Director Stanislaw Bednarczyk, morally. I will not permit that, Minister Zbigniew Szalajda stated, in this instance or in any other. The honest leading personnel enjoy and will enjoy firm support and the effective concern of the ministry's authorities as well as decisive defense by the government.

WARNING STRIKE CALLED OFF IN LEGNICA COPPER MINES

LD100822 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpts] According to a decision of the workforces of the copper basin and the Legnica branch of NSZZ Solidarity, tomorrow's warning strike and the intended strike on 15 September have been called off. A meeting opened today at 1500 at the headquarters of the mining and copper combine in Lubin between the Legnica voivoda and representatives of the copper basin NSZZ Solidarity. Zenon Slowinski, vice minister of the metallurgy and machine engineering ministry, is also present. The meeting will discuss the degree of the implementation by the voivodship authorities of the demands by the protesting workforces. Information on this topic is being supplied by Voivoda Zdzislaw Barczewski.

NSZZ OF MILITARY EMPLOYEES SESSION OPENS IN WARSAW

LD091750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Central Board of NSZZ of Military Employees began a 2-day plenary session in Warsaw. The participation of the union in consultations and its attitude to the most important draft laws, including the trade union law, are being discussed. The session also deals with the current state of work on the charter of rights and duties of military employees.

It was emphasized in the course of deliberations that the principle of not becoming attached to any trade union central organization, of maintaining full independence and also of acting in the interest of all civilian employees of the Ministry of National Defense and representing them, is correct regardless of their trade union affiliation. This is confirmed by the fact NSZZ of Military Employees attained the position of an independent and recognized partner both with regard to the government side in the sphere of national issues, and with regard to the Ministry of National Defense in matters concerning its civilian employees.

MORE ON SEARCH FOR BYDGOSZCZ PRISON ESCAPEES

LD091814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The search for the prisoners who escaped on 5 September from the Bydgoszcz detention center continues. As a result of vigorous action by the militia, in cooperation with the community, 113 out of 188 escapees have already been apprehended.

Forty-one of them gave themselves up to the authorities voluntarily. Some were brought in by families. Dangerous criminals for whom warrants have been issued are still at large.

Today, a press conference was held at the Bydgoszcz detention center. During the conference journalists were shown the premises vandalized by the mutinous inmates. The state of damage is such that the buildings are not fit to be used. For this reason the prisoners have been moved to other penal institutions. The building will have to undergo general repairs.

We learn from the commandant of the detention center, Lt Col Bohdan Jasiescki, that not all prisoners took an active part in the mutiny. Many were forced to flee. Some who resisted were isolated in cells by the prisoners themselves. It emerges from preliminary information that the ringleaders of the organized, mass escape, were those sentenced or suspected of dangerous crimes.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT REPORTED

LD091752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting was held today at the party Central Committee of the Central Committee Secretariat with first secretaries of voivodship committees and heads of Central Committee departments. Participants in the meeting discussed the tasks of the party resulting from the resolutions of the Third Central Committee Plenum. Politburo members and Central Committee Secretaries Kazimierz Barcikowski and Stefan Olszowski presented reports. The significance of accelerating work on implementing the economic reform was stressed as well as the importance of creating workers' self-governments and the role of directors in socialist enterprises. Also discussed were the current social, economic and political problems of the country. The great significance of proper and undisturbed functioning of the press, radio and television in implementing the ninth party congress program and the Third Central Committee Plenum resolution was stressed.

It was pointed out that the primary party organizations and party echelons at all levels play an extremely important role in stabilizing the country's situation and in improving the state of the economy as well as the mood of the community. First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania chaired the meeting and delivered a speech at the conclusion of the session.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR ADDRESSES PZPR PLENUM 3 SEP

AU091031 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 81 p 6

["Abridged version" of speech by division Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Central Committee member and minister of internal affairs, at the 3 September session of the PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] We live in a specific situation. Its complexity consists particularly in the fact that the adversary of socialism uses various attractive demagogic slogans and feeds on shortages in daily lives and on public dissatisfaction.

The problems tackled by the comrades in their speeches, even if they occur frequently or even massively, are only incidents in the bitter political struggle which is in progress. For the enemies of socialism, the final goal is to win power. Many of them do not even try to conceal this intention; there is much proof of that.

The first thing the adversary tries to do is weaken state structures, weaken the party and our alliance credibility. While following this path, the adversary endeavors to achieve his goal.

I did not intend to take the floor at today's Central Committee plenary session, and for this reason I will omit the general topics.

I will merely try to answer questions, tackling what is "on the surface," what is most visible.

The speakers asked a number of questions, expressed concern and even claimed that hostile and criminal acts of various kinds do not meet a proper response on the part of the authorities, that those engaged in hostile activities are not being brought to account.

I have been in charge of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for a month. Guided by the principles of law and the decisions of the ninth congress, the ministry is firmly taking the necessary steps.

While preventing and fighting illegal publishing activities conducted by some Solidarity organizations printing and distributing hostile and festering materials, in recent months the ministry has received several tens of thousands of various books, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, appeals and instructions. Many thousands of leaflets and posters have been confiscated from distributors or removed from walls, fences and glass cases. A significant number of duplicators, matrixes, paper and a large amount of type have been seized.

A technically well equipped printing office at the Katowice metallurgical plant, which was used to print antistate and anti-Soviet periodicals and leaflets, has been closed down. This case has been broadly commented on, and you are familiar with it. The suspension of that printing office made it impossible to print several tens of thousands of the next, 31st issue of WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC carrying materials with a similar hostile connotation.

Preparatory proceedings have been initiated against almost all persons found to print, publish or distribute hostile publications, or their cases are to be examined by collegiums for offenses. Legal actions have been taken in recent months in several tens of thousands of cases of disseminating that kind of publication, including 16 cases of printing or displaying them in Solidarity glass cases and 10 cases already put on trial.

We consider that a firm opposition to such hostile propaganda is not only a matter of prosecuting organs, but is also in the interests of the entire society, of its peace and security.

Firmer steps are being taken against persons applying physical pressure or insulting officials. For example, legal proceedings opened in the case of the Sosnowiec coal mine, which has been broadly commented on and is known to you. Wojciech Figiel and the seven joint participants in that illegal act were impeached the day before yesterday. Jozef Zajkowski from Myslowice was indicted yesterday. Criminal proceedings have been opened against several persons who insulted the PZPR and the state authorities in their various pronouncements. They will be put on trial soon.

As of January this year, 76 cases of desecration of Soviet cemeteries and monuments to fallen Soviet soldiers have been registered.

Investigations have opened in all cases, and 34 perpetrators of those acts have been found to date. Eight of them have been detained, 6 have been placed under Citizens' Militia surveillance, and 8 have been indicted. Several persons have already been sentenced.

A new phenomenon aggravating the situation in the countryside emerged in August this year. Some farmers affiliated with Rural Solidarity organized themselves to seize land belonging to socialized farms, exerting inadmissible pressure on power organs to sanction their arbitrary acts.

Here are several characteristic examples: Some 17 hectares of land belonging to agricultural schools were seized in Bukow, Opole Voivodship; in Kruszwica, claims were presented to 140 hectares of land belonging to the local state farm, the Association of Agricultural Circles and the farm production cooperative; in Sielec, Bydgoszcz Voivodship, 15 farmers plowed and planted 10 hectares of land belonging to the farmers cooperative; in Glinsko, Zielona Gora Voivodship, a group of farmers is trying to seize land of the local state farm, initially claiming several tens of hectares, but at present a significantly larger piece of land.

State farm workers defend state land which gives them jobs. Voivodship authorities have intervened to relax the situation. Criminal proceedings have begun against several perpetrators. The manifestations of blameworthy criminal arbitratiness of this kind will be firmly rebuffed.

Under the conditions of deteriorating discipline and the manifestations of anarchy, the work of Citizens' Militia functionaries is rather difficult. From January to the end of August 1981, 850 assaults on militiamen were registered. Compared with the second half of last year, those disturbing phenomena have not subsided. Some 1,218 functionaries incurred damages [zostalo poszkodowanych]. Some 1,090 culprits have been found, and 361 of them have been detained. Appropriate proceedings have opened in all cases.

The authorities have been blamed, from this podium, for their further concessions. I find it difficult to accept this point. The incidents deserving to be referred to in this connection are the Warsaw events, the attempts to organize a provocative motorcade before the Central Committee headquarters and the Council of Ministers office.

The capital city authorities turned down a part of the route determined by the organizers. A conflict occurred at the corner of Marszalkowska Street and Aleje Jeruzalimskie. The authorities did not yield, and the motorcade followed the route indicated by the public order service.

The star march was an undertaking planned with an enormous impetus, a very dangerous undertaking threatening virtually incalculable consequences. Columns on foot and motorcades were scheduled to advance toward Warsaw from seven cities and seven directions. About 200,000 persons were scheduled to arrive from Katowice city and district alone. A mass meeting was planned in the capital city center.

In view of the firm opposition to that provocative action prepared by the authorities, some Solidarity organizations which sponsored the undertaking changed their minds. The Solidarity National Consultative Commission assumed a sensible position. Also, the inspirers of that demonstration from the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] yielded.

As stated, after many talks and on the basis of an order issued by the Prosecutor's Office, the voivodship authorities brought the printing office at the Katowice metallurgical plant to a standstill and confiscated many provocative publications. Notwithstanding the protest strikes and threats, the decision remained valid, and the chief editor of the said publishing house was indicted.

On this occasion I would like to tell you that, notwithstanding the gossip spread by some figures of Katowice Solidarity, the printing office has not been wrecked or devastated. The parts removed have been deposited in the Prosecutor's Office. The printing office is able to resume operations within 30 minutes.

I have already told you about the indictment of persons who brought about the incident at the Sosnowiec coal mine.

Solidarity organized the so-called "days without the press." As is known, no concessions were made in that case. The press was published and the Solidarity action failed to meet the hopes of its organizers.

A strike is now threatening Polish radio and television. You know the firm position assumed by the authorities on this issue.

While relying on public understanding and approval, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is in the position, by the forces and means available, to oppose and paralyze manifestations of destructive activity infringing upon public order.

However, you know from your own experience, for example, that many leaflets, posters and so forth are being written, printed and put into circulation at enterprises and institutions.

Thus the Ministry of Internal Affairs must not be expected to solve all those problems without active assistance on the part of enterprise collectives and without assistance on the part of party aktivs and party organizations.

Thus I take this occasion to ask the persons present here for their further assistance and understanding for our activity, our work. We need them very much.

On their part, by their activity the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Citizens' Militia and the security service will do their utmost to protect and support all efforts by the party, administrative and economic authorities, party organizationa and all citizens to resist evil. We will also welcome, acknowledge and support the efforts of all public and trade union organizations interested in and acting for public law and order.

On this occasion allow me, esteemed comrades, to answer the question about the so-called diamond affair.

That is the name given by the press to illegal dealing in foreign currency, but mainly diamonds and dollars within the country, as well as to the smuggling of those items and art works abroad.

On 14 February 1981 the Krakow Voivodship Citizens' Militia command initiated preparatory proceedings against 16 persons involved in the case.

Although the basic circumstances of the case have already been fixed, new details and more culprits were discovered during the investigation, and in view of that the need may arise for future detentions.

Roman Urbaniak, a jeweler who was in charge of the central gems laboratory in Wroclaw in 1979-80 and had great influence on the evaluation of gems and deals in them, is the main suspect. He also had broad contacts with various circles within the country. R. Urbaniak has been arrested. In particular, it has been proven that Urbaniak and his accomplices made deals in gems worth at least Z12 million.

Like all cases of this kind, the affair is highly complicated. But I assure you, comrades, that every culprit will be brought to account, and the court will set the punishment.

PZPR CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION LISTS ITS TASKS

AU091241 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Z. Lakomski report: "The Central Party Control Commission in Plenary Seesion"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION ELECTED AT THE NINTH CONGRESS WAS HELD IN WARSAW. IT WAS A WORKING SESSION AND CONCERNED ITSELF WITH THE MAIN LINES AND RULES OF ITS WORK. IT ALSO APPOINTED ADJUDICATION TEAMS.

THE NINTH CONGRESS BESTOWED A QUALITATIVELY NEW ROLE AND CORRESPONDINGLY INCREASED POWERS ON THE PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS. The PZPR statute adopted by the congress defines these commissions as independent party bodies cooperating with the appropriate party levels, which means, inter alia, that the problems of party members at those appropriate levels can be dealt with by the commissions, that is, the incorrect conduct of every party member--no matter what his function--can be responded to more quickly and independently.

The report read by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission Presidium, discussed the tasks of party control commissions against the background of the current sociopolitical situation.

THE MAIN TASK OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION AND OF ALL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS, THE REPORT STATED, IS TO COUNTER AND DEFEND THE PARTY AGAINST THE DANGERS THREATENING IT AS A RESULT OF THE VIOLATIONS OF ITS IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES, AND TO STRUGGLE FOR THE POLITICAL AND MORAL PURITY OF PARTY RANKS; FOR EXACTING DISCIPLINE AND FOR TRUE EQUALITY OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ALL PARTY MEMBERS AS STIPULATED IN THE STATUTE, WHICH IS THE BASIS OF INTERNAL PARTY LEGALITY.

Those tasks, it was stressed, have to be implemented in particularly complicated conditions and in the difficult situation in which the country has found itself after the ninth congress.

While the congress was working out a program, making crucial changes in the party statute and electing new party authorities, the opponents of socialism were preparing for political and psychological confrontation, which--as the second and third plenums assessed--seeks to destroy the congress achievements, to distract the party organizations' attention from the activities aimed at implementing the adopted program and, especially, to undermine the line of social accord.

In this situation the Second PZPR Plenum decided that ACTIVELY AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTING THE NINTH CONGRESS PROGRAM IS THE MOST IMPORTANT DUTY OF PZPR MEMBERS AND OF ALL PARTY LEVELS AND ORGANIZATIONS, STRESSING THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK OF INTERNAL PARTY WORK IS TO STRENGTHEN PARTY UNITY as the basic condition for the party's effective activity in solving its complicated tasks.

The report proposed and the plenum adopted the following main lines of the Central Party Control Commission's activity in the next few months and thereafter:

--Observing the party statute and controlling their observance by party members;

--Acting in favor of consolidating and strengthening party unity on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles;

--Consistently purging the party of the people who violate ideological, organizational and ethical-moral principles;

--Actively defending comrades against false accusations, slander and so on;

--Cooperating with the Appeals Commission appointed by the ninth congress to deal with the cases of the people who asked the congress to examine their cases;

--Giving the help of the commission and of its political workers to the voivodship control commissions and supervising the party judgments pronounced by these commission;

--Responding to cases of mismanagement, of the lack of responsibility and discipline in discharging one's professional duties and of speculation and other similar negative features;

--Pursuing control and preventive activities on the basis of the evaluations resulting from analyses of the phenomena taking place in the party, including party judgments, letters, basic party organizations' resolutions, press information and so on.

During the discussion on the report, the members of the Central Party Control Commission aproved of its tenets and drew attention to a number of issues and problems of crucial significance for party life and the country's situation. One such issue is THE NEED TO OBSERVE THE SAME CRITERIA OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP AS LAID DOWN BY THE STATUTE.

The plenum stressed the need to accelerate control procedures, while observing the principles of justice and objectiveness. WE MUST NOT, THE PLENUM PARTICIPANTS SAID, RECTIFY IN HASTE ONE INJUSTICE BY INFLICTING ANOTHER INJUSTICE. THE PLENUM ALSO STRESSED THE NEED FOR CONSISTENCY IN COMPLETING THE PROCESS OF PURGING THE PARTY OF THE PEOPLE WHO HARMED ITS GOOD NAME AND UNITY. THIS PROCESS WAS BEGUN BEFORE THE CONGRESS.

The session asked for improvements in the circulation of internal party information and for providing current information for party members and society on the results of the Central Party Control Commission's findings in the cases that continue to especially agitate public opinion. At the same time, it stressed the need for a greater intensification of the activities of the local party control commissions, adding that the entire party, and not only the Central Party Control Commission, is responsible for the purity of the party.

The Central Party Control Commission's draft regulations were also discussed extensively.

Altogether 17 comrades took the floor.

In conclusion, the session adopted a decision that ACCEPTED THE PROPOSED LINES OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES AND WORK METHODS AS BINDING ON THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS; APPROVED THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION'S REGULATIONS; INSTRUCTED ALL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS TO OBSERVE THEM AS APPROPRIATE; AUTHORIZED THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION PRESIDIUM TO COMPLETE THEIR FINAL DRAFT; AND ADOPTED THE PRESIDIUM'S PROPOSAL ON DIVIDING THE COMMISSION'S MEMBERS INTO ADJUDICATION TEAMS, INSTRUCTING THEM TO BEGIN THEIR WORK NOT LATER THAN THIS MONTH.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF ZSL IDEOLOGICAL DECLARATION

LD092224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The preliminary draft of the United Peasant Party's [ZSL] ideological declaration has been prepared by the Supreme Committee for the Ideological Declaration, Program and Statutes of the ZSL that was appointed by the Fourth Plenum of ZSL Supreme Committee.

Numerous suggestions and proposals from local ZSL branches and echelons were considered during the work on the preliminary draft declaration. The preliminary draft of the ZSL's ideological declaration states, among other things, that the ZSL is a political party of the peasant class which developed during the peasant movement's many years of long struggle for national and social liberation and in defense of independence, work that was done for the benefit of the countryside and the entire nation--for the building of People's Poland.

The draft stresses that the peasant movement embraces all forms of independent social activity in the countryside; it expresses the movement's interests and its political, economic, cultural and vocational strivings. The section of the draft dealing with the present states that the ZSL sees prospects for resolving mankind's major problems through the expansion of socialism in the world. The draft declaration states that the ZSL regards the worker-peasant alliance as the alliance of the fundamental social classes in the world of labor and as the cornerstone of People's Poland. The discharge of the PZPR's leading role in the state, with the participation of the ZSL and the Democratic Party--the co-governing--is an essential condition for the proper functioning of the people's state in implementing the precepts of social justice with the allied cooperation of all parties--reads the preliminary draft of the declaration--we want to develop on the basis of the principles of honest partnership and equal rights, preserving all partners' ideological and political identity and the party's sovereignty.

The ZSL supports the separation of legislative and executive powers, the full independence of the ZSL and the separation of political power from the state administration. The draft declaration deals at length with the definition of the ZSL stance converning problems in agriculture and the countryside.

The preliminary draft of the ideological ZSL declaration will now be submitted to broad consultation among ZSL branches, echelons and members. The full text of the declaration is published by the ZSL press.

WARSAW NOTES CONDITION OF CURRENT MEAT SUPPLIES

LD092103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announces that due to the continued low procurement of animals for slaughter, many voivodships are apparently having great difficulties in securing enough meat and meat byproducts for rations. At the same time, the poultry from the second group of meat and sausages is not being bought. The poultry industry currently has adequate reserves of poultry. In September commercial organizations were allowed to temporarily sell poultry for both meat coupons in the second group and for the unclaimed August coupons in the third and first group to anyone who wanted to buy.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES SELF-MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

LD091342 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 9 Sep 81

["Essence of Self-Management"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Sep (PAP)--The PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU discusses the conception of workers' self-management in an article headline as above. The daily says that according to the party's conception, self-management grows out of the democratic fabric of socialism and the rich traditions of the workers' movement. The fact that the party with such determination stresses the need of development and propagation of employees' self-management is one indication that the party is overcoming the accumulation of ossification and bureaucratic deformities together with all their adverse effects felt by the society, such as disarray of the economy, collapse of the market and checked growth of the national income.

The shape of employee self-management must emerge from the socialist character of the Polish economy, a planned economy based on nation-wide ownership of production means and subordinated to implementation of supreme social aims.

TRYBUNA LUDU goes on: The thought crystallized during the Third PUWP CC Plenum is that profit earned by the individual enterprises, although an important matter in itself, cannot obliterate the supreme objectives. In the economic plane, this is the question of harmonious functioning of the entire economy. Viewed from the social angle, the emphasis must be on assuring social security, the right to work, education, all-round medical care, and housing. Ensuring the country's defence is no less important.

The third plenum agreed that it is precisely these necessities which must be taken into account in creating the model of employee self-management. For the state cannot be restricted in its possibilities of realizing nation-wide objectives, aims which arise from socialist ideals confirmed eloquently by last year's social agreement.

The question of appointing and recalling the director has aroused numerous controversies.

The opinion held by the majority of speakers was that candidatures for directorial appointments should be agreed upon by the governing and self-management bodies. Equally, there was agreement that the skills and qualifications of candidates should be tested by means of competition.

Speakers in the PUWP CC plenary meetings stressed that the party should not lose influence on the selection of managerial cadres. This should not be in the previous form of designating directly appointees but through all-round influence exerted on the personnel policy and the shaping of models and criteria wnich the head of the socialist enterprise will be expected to meet.

RADIO, TV COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION COMPLETED

LD050320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The basic investigation procedures connected with the issue of embezzlement in the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs have been completed. The acts of investigation are currently being read by the suspects. The Prosecutor's Office team is preparing the indictment. In all probability, it will find its way to the court at the end of the month.

The huge scope of the investigation, unprecedented in the history of the Prosecutor's Office, meant that the investigation lasted almost a year. The fact that about 1,000 interrogations have been conducted reflects the huge scope of the investigation. In all, more than 70 volumes of acts have been compiled. The main act of indictment against five persons is not the only result of the work of investigating organs. Another result is a separate act of indictment, comprising a few dozen other persons against whom evidence has already been collected; this material points to their responsibility for numerous irregularities in the work of the committee in the period 1972-1980. The main accusation against the five main defendants is misappropriation of public property the total value of which exceeds Z2 million.

TRADE COMMISSION TO CUT BACK OVERSEAS PERSONNEL

LD072000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Today the Sejm Commission for Foreign Trade held a session. Assessing the improvement of cadres in the Ministry [of Foreign Trade] the deputies expressed disquiet over the fall in the last decade in the number of foreign trade employees with a knowledge of foreign languages. Only half the persons in foreign trade enterprises have a foreign language at their command. The proportion of employees with higher educational qualifications is also relatively low. There are 30 percent in enterprises of foreign trade, 60 percent in the ministry and 75 percent at foreign posts. The commission also devoted a great deal of attention to matters of employment in foreign trade. At the moment, a checking of cadres is being carried out in the headquarters of the ministry. Its fundamental goal is to check whether the qualifications of employees correspond to the duties imposed upon them by the functioning of foreign trade after the reform. Representatives of the ministry informed deputies of the intention to reduce, by the end of this year, the staff at foreign trade posts by 320 persons. At the moment, over 1,500 persons work in trade posts abroad.

The deputies also acquainted themselves today with the current situation in foreign trade. According to statistics from the end of August, export fell by 18 percent compared with last year, and supplies to the capitalist countries fell by 23 percent. In August, the cash income from trade activity was down by a half of the income in the previous months. The Sejm Commission for Foreign Trade adopted a resolution expressing a negative attitude to the recent escalation of instances in which exports of Polish food are blockaded in the ports.

CORRECTIONS CITED TO PUBLISHED CENSORSHIP LAW

After comparison with the version of the Censorship law published in Issue 20 of DZIENNIK USTAW [OFFICIAL GAZETTE], ZYCIE WARSZAWY of 27 August on page IV in its ZYCIE I NOWOCZESNOSC supplement carries the following corrections to the item entitled "ZYCIE WARSZAWY Supplement Publishes Censorship Law," published in the 27 August 1981 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 24:

On page G 26, Article four, point one, subpoint eleven, from line four reads: "...Should such publications consistently violate the enactments of Article 2, the Chief Office may--having unsuccessfully issued a caution--subject the publication in question to preliminary control for a strictly defined period of time, but no longer than 6 months; this decision may be contested in the Supreme Administrative Court in line with the principles envisaged by this law;"

On page G 29, Article thirteen, point two, subpoint five, from line one reads: "5) Within 3 months with regard..."

On page G 31, Article seventeen, from line one reads: "Whoever the duty of submitting a publication or public performance to the control specified in the act, or does not..."

On page G 32, Article twenty-four, only line reads: "This law becomes valid as of 1 October 1981."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON DESECRATION OF SOVIET GRAVES

LD031831 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 81

["We Must Not Forget"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Sep (PAP)--Anti-Soviet outrages have been taking place now for several months in succession. They have been aimed at the graves and memorials of fallen soldiers of the Soviet Army. These shameful actions disturb the eternal peace of those who gave their lives so that we might live, writes Zdzislaw Domino in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The Polish people cultivate the past which has been sanctified by the blood shed in battles to liberate the country from the Hitlerite occupation. It is recognized that it is extremely important to bring up young people in the spirit of the combat traditions of the Polish Army. We have seen models of behavior in those who took part in the battles for freedom, justice and socialism. But meanwhile a barbarous attitude toward those who fell for our freedom is being observed. Yes, one can say that it is individual irresponsible persons who do this. But that is poor consolation.

Perhaps those who have been perpetrating these outrages have forgotten that the Soviet Army not only defended its own country but also brought freedom to other peoples. The blood jointly shed in the struggle against the hated enemy has sealed the unbreakable brotherhood in arms between the servicemen of the Polish Army and the Soviet Army. The Soviet people have paid for victory, for their own freedom and for that of other peoples with the lives of 20 million of its own citizens who fell in battle, were shot or tortured in the Hitlerite torture chambers, or who died under the ruins of destroyed towns and villages. Six-hundred thousand soldiers, officers and generals of the Soviet Army died in the battles for the liberation of Poland.

The desecration of their memorials, the destruction of graves and of street nameboards devoted to the Soviet Army should evoke a protest, indignation and condemnation in the hearts of Poles. We should be grateful to those who gave their lives for our freedom and for that of future generations.

The traditions of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms are rich. The Soviet Union equipped the soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division and created the conditions for their training. Polish servicemen traversed the glorious combat path to Berlin shoulder to shoulder with their Soviet comrades in the Army. We bow our heads over the graves of the victims of the Hitlerite terror and we honor the memory of all those who died in the struggle for our freedom, the memory of the soldiers who have forever entered the history of our homeland.

FIVE TO BE INDICTED FOR 'HOOLIGAN EXCESSES'

LD071326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] According to the regional prosecutor's office in Tabrow Tarnowski, under the supervision of which an investigation is taking place in the matter of hooligan excesses in Radgoszcz, in Tarnow Voivodship, which occurred during the night of 30 August, already this month an indictment will be submitted before the court against the five main leaders and participants in the incidents.

They took an active part in beating up militiamen and seriously wounded one of them. They demolished two militia radiocars, took the service arms and threw stones at the local Citizens' Militia station. The hooligan acts of Radgoszcz have met with the condemnation of the community.

EDUCATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CHANGES

AU031352 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Interview with Boleslaw Faron, minister of education and upbringing, by PAP correspondent Danvta Drachal: "Education in the New School Year"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the new 1981-82 school year, Boleslaw Faron, minister of education and upbringing, answered several questions by a PAP correspondent concerning changes in education.

[Question] How far-reaching are the changes in the curricula and what will their importance in education be?

[Answer] The new school year is remarkable for the great changes in the curricula. They will affect education at all levels. The three factors that dictated the changes are: the reduction in the tuition week to 5 days; the sharp public criticism of the curricula valid to date in elementary education; and the adjustment of the curricula for humanities and social science subjects to present needs. Although the school year has been extended until the end of June, the 5-day week at schools has resulted in the cutting of teaching time by 22 days a year. That must necessarily affect the curricula. Hence the proposal to eliminate part of the material taught. The changes will most gravely affect the teaching of geography and astronomy at secondary schools. It should be added that the teaching of the Polish language has not been affected at any level.

As far as history is concerned, the greatest changes will be made in the part of the curricula dealing with the most recent time in Poland's history, in particular the all-round interpretation of the two decades between the two world wars and the most recent events. It is to be emphasized that the new curricula will be put into effect in the fourth grade of elementary school, and history lessons will be reintroduced to elementary trade schools.

[Question] What does the new year bring to education in the countryside?

[Answer] We will reopen some of the branch schools. In this way we hope to meet the expectations of the rural population and to shorten the distances to school, particularly for younger pupils. The number of these schools will be several hundred this year. That does not imply giving up the idea of joint [zbiorcze] communal schools in the countryside, which open the road to educational advance for rural youths.

Another important point is cadres. There seems to be a chance to improve the situation. A decision was recently adopted to grant teachers taking jobs in villages and small cities of teaching personnel credits of Z60,000.

[Question] What are the prospects for schools in the new year?

[Answer] The school shares the difficulties experienced by our entire society. Problems with exercise books, textbooks and other school aids and equipment are well known. In addition, there are also problems with obtaining fuel, particularly for rural schools, and with providing village schoolteachers with food. The list of problems could be expanded, but we must stand up to the difficulties. The new year brings many changes. It calls both on teachers and school administrations to change their way of thinking. Schools and teachers will obtain a broad margin of independence, which also implies greater responsibility by all those shouldering the burden of educating the younger generation.

PARTY HIGHER EDUCATION RECTORS CONFERENCE HELD

AU031618 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 81 p 2

[PAP report on the 31 August conference of rectors and secretaries of school party organization secretaries in Warsaw: "Higher Schools in the Country's Renewal Process" --capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON 31 AUGUST, A MONTH BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW ACADEMIC YEAR, A CONFERENCE OF NEWLY ELECTED RECTORS OF HIGHER SCHOOLS AND SECRETARIES OF SCHOOL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS WAS HELD IN THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE WARSAW POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The session was opened by Jerzy Nawrocki, minister of science, higher education and technology, who welcomed all conference participants, including Prof Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Prof Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and rector of the Academy of Economics in Katowice; and Eugeniusz Duraczynski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Science and Education.

Prof J. Nawrocki presented to the conference participants the activity theses of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology for the next period. The theses were then discussed by problem teams: for university, pedagogic and economic studies, and for higher technical and agricultural schools.

IN A SPEECH TO THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS, MINISTER J. NAWROCKI REFERRED TO HIGHER EDUCATION'S DIFFICULT SITUATION SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE RENEWAL PROCESS IN THE COUNTRY. BECAUSE OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION, SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS ARE ALSO NECESSARY IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION, AND THIS OBLIGATES THE HIGHER SCHOOL CIRCLES TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR TASKS MORE EFFICIENTLY AND BETTER. However, the situation of higher schools is vague at present. Renewal has set off great activity in university circles, but at the same time new disturbing phenomena have emerged. Polish science is struggling with difficulties involving not only the supplies of scientific research equipment and foreign scientific publications, but also cooperation with foreign countries and a whole series of social and service problems. The bitter political struggle at higher schools is continuing, the educational functions of schools are withering away, young people are negating the value of social and political subjects, and conflicts are arising among groups.

The minister pointed out the need to solve all those problems under different conditions, by contacts between school authorities elected democratically, and the authorities of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, whose administrative powers have been restricted. The speaker pointed out that the present situation in education imposed on everyone a duty to oppose crisis phenomena. The ministry has set for itself two important immediate tasks: TO WORK OUT AN ADEQUATE CONCEPT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENCE, AND TO IMPROVE THE MECHANISMS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MINISTRY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS. AT THE SAME TIME, THE SPEAKER PRESENTED A 10-POINT PROGRAM FOR THE MINISTRY"S ACTIVITY IN THE COMING YEAR.

AT THE CONFERENCE, THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY PRESENTED NOMINATIONS TO THE 49 NEWLY ELECTED RECTORS.

THE FLOOR WAS THEN TAKEN BY PROF HIERONIM KUBIAK. HE CONGRATULATED THE NEWLY ELECTED RECTORS AND INDICATED SEVERAL PROBLEMS WHICH ARE NOW TOPICAL IN POLISH SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION. He stressed in particular that the Polish school prided itself on the beautiful tradition of serving the individual and the state, and law and order. This tradition should be restored. The speaker called attention to the divisions initiated by the great renewal and pointed out that they must be checked. It is necessary to seek things uniting, and not dividing, us. "The mind is stronger than force," he said.

Higher schools now have authorities elected democratically. Thus they must become an important factor of national reconsiliation. The overwhelming majority of society is tired of the state of fermentation. Higher schools must work to find out how to use the democracy won for the benefit of the country. The speaker emphasized that the PZPR Central Committee unequivocally supported the idea of self-goverment at higher schools, because it considered this a fundamental chance to make use of intellectual potential. For this reason, pains should be taken to rapidly endorse the draft act on higher education.

AT THE END OF THE PLENARY SESSION THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS LISTENED TO THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE CONFERENCE OF POLISH UNIVERSITY RECTORS, WHICH IN PARTICULAR CALLED FOR THE RAPID ENDORSEMENT OF THE DRAFT ACT ON HIGHER EDUCATION PRESENTED TO THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY ON 11 JUNE 1981.

SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR VIEWS INDEPENDENCE, SOVIET ROLE

LD092208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] "The Soviet consideration [racua] and the rebuilding of the independent Polish state" was the theme of a scientific conference held in Warsaw today. It was organized by the socialist countries' institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences and was attended by scholars from numerous academic centers in the country, representing universities and research institutes.

The importance of the meeting was underlined by Polish Academy of Sciences President Prof Aleksander Gieysztor, who opened the debate. "It is our duty" he said "to reconstruct the historical picture of the birth of the independent Polish state and faithfully convey it to the community, which these days is so sensitive to all distortions."

The papers and scientific treaties concerned, among other things, the Poles' contribution to the October Revolution and the stance of Vladimir Lenin toward the independence of the Polish state.

GRUNWALD ASSOCIATION PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

AU081356 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 81 p 8

[PAP report: "Grunwald Authorities Changes"]

[Text] According to a communique published by the Supreme Council Presidium of the Grunwald Association, changes have occurred in the association. Zdzislaw Ciesiolkiewicz, chairman of the Grunwald Association National Board, has been relieved of his function, and master of engineering Kazimierz Cwojda, has been entrusted with the chairmanship of the National Board of the Supreme Council Presidium of the Grunwald Association until the second round of the national constitutional congress. Roman Dudzinski has been appointed general secretary in place of K. Cwojda until the congress.

PLANNING COMMISSION DELEGATES VISIT MOSCOW

Discussions Held

LD092214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] A Polish delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission Stanislaw Dlugosz is holding talks in Moscow on developing directions of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation next year. The matter of making use of free production capacities in Polish industry is under examination.

Further Details

LD100855 Warsaw PAP in English 0811 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (PAP)--Talks are conducted in Moscow between Polish and Soviet Planning Commissions on the directions of economic cooperation and trade exchange in 1982.

The Polish side is headed by vice-chairman of the Planning Commission.

The sides evaluated the implementation of the programme of Polish-Soviet economic and trade cooperation in the current year. It was stated that the Soviet side affects on time or in advance in many cases, the deliveries of raw materials, materials for production and marketables for Poland.

Soviet supplies of raw and other materials contribute essentially to easing the difficulties of the Polish economy. But the Polish side must undertake efforts to fulfill its obligations towards the Soviet partner.

The problem of utilizing free production capacities of the Polish industry was one of the major subjects discussed. The Soviet Union will help Poland to use this potential especially in the light industry, telecommunications and the construction and road building machines.

This is a new development of Polish-Soviet cooperation which, it was stated, will enable Poland to make its industry independent of Western supplies.

A possibility of re-export of some Soviet machinery and industrial equipment from Poland to the USSR is being reviewed in connection with the production of investment ventures in Poland.

Also, due to smaller demand for road transport in Poland, purchases of Soviet lorries will be reduced.

The talks are being continued.

VISITING U.S. SENATOR MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD092040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Senator Alan Cranston, member of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee and Senate deputy minority leader, is visiting Warsaw. Before his arrival in Warsaw, he visited the Soviet Union and the FRG. Senator Cranston and his delegation were received by Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Sejm; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party's Central Committee, and foreign minister; and Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission. Topics of discussion included international interparliamentary cooperation, the legislative work of the Polish Sejm, problems of the East-West relations and European security, and further development of Polish-American relations, particularly in the economic sector.

TRYBUNA LUDU, DAILY ASSESS FOREIGN TRADE RECORD

Worldwide Exchange

LD081554 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 8 Sep 81

["To Retain Position in World Economy"--PAP headline]

[Text] In an article headlined as above, TRYBUNA LUDU brings a critical evaluation of Poland's economic exchange with other countries.

Excerpts: An analysis of geographical conceptions of Polish trade with other countries does lead to a positive assessment of the very principle of broad cooperation with the socialist countries' economies, with the highly industrialized Western countries and the raw material-owning third world countries, but it also points to a very incidental character of external contacts.

The chances offered by cooperation with socialist countries, both within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and those involving bilateral relations have not been exploited. Not only intensive development of economic links with the Soviet Union has been neglected, but numerous co-production cooperation proposals with the remaining socialist countries, notably the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have not been used to full advantage.

In relations with the capitalist countries, our foreign exchange has so far been marked by tremendous vigour, sudden leaps and checks, absence of concerted efforts focused on selected markets, domination of simple forms of exchange over more sophisticated ones, such as industrial co-production, and, above all, over the last ten years, the existence of glaring disproportions between the volume of imports and exports.

The key to the solution of the present economic crisis in its international aspects lies in this country. It is the growth of production, largely for exports, and an economical but not minimalistic imports economy. Although for a long time to come we shall still have to take new credits, we cannot afford to incur debts beyond common sense.

Of paramount significance is creation of a realistic programme of basing the economy back on sound foundations and creating a strong and vigorous executive body capable of implementing this programme consistently.

Given the present situation, will it be possible for the Polish economy to become competitive in relation to most European countries already by the end of this century?

This might be possible if our already gigantic industrial potential is efficiently exploited. The cost analysis will replace bureaucratic mechanisms. The share of production for exports in global production will be doubled to reach at least 30 percent, co-production transactions become the core of turnover, the price system approximates world price relations, and the foreign credits policy will come to be treated merely as an emergency measure to ensure equilibrium.

The choice of strategy of economic cooperation with the outside world must be based on the principle of flexibility, rapid and effective adjustment of the exports industry angle to fit the changing domestic and external circumstances. But it must seek consistently expansion of cooperation and be geared towards an increasingly open and specialized national economy.

Foreign Trade 'Collapse'

LD070944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Today's DZIENNIK BALTYCKI carries an article by Piotr Cegielski entitled "Foreign Currency in Containers." The author states that the collapse of foreign trade which took place in the first half of the year is intensifying. In the first 6 months export was 23 percent and import 15.5 percent lower in comparison with last year. We started the second half of the year even worse. A new phenomenon must be added to this: stoppage of goods from being sent abroad. The dockers demand proof that meat for the domestic market will be supplied with the money obtained from the export of canned goods. This is [word indistinct] of a general social feeling that export is an evil impoverishing our country.

Negotiations about postponing the payment of debts due in 1982 will start in September. What will the Polish side take to our creditors? Absence of progress in overcoming the crisis followed by the contraction of export only stiffens the attitude of Poland's creditors. And letus not be deceived by the attitude of some Western governments which offer us new favorable credits. The most serious creditors are banks which are not guided by sentiments. Debts to 450 private banks have not yet been extended.

On the topic of ham kept in cold storage in Gdynia: Since the time when thousands of years ago the Phoenicians invented money, trade exchange has been spreading both in time and space. The demand that English meat be immediately delivered for the aforementioned canned goods is simply strange, and not just in economic categories--for where we can purchase meat is determined by market supply, prices, credit conditions and many other factors--but also in social categories. It may happen that foreign currency obtained from the sale of ham will be used to pay for medicines or raw materials essential for the manufacture of fertilizers. Without foreign currency, we will not overcome our crisis.

SOLIDARITY REPORTS POLISH WEAPONS IN BEIRUT

NC021255 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep (AFP)--Solidarity, the independent union federation, today broke Poland's silence on an August 22 seizure of Polish weapons at Beirut Airport, and reported it was the second such incident in three months.

A Solidarity circular said a crate of Polish Army pistols, transported aboard a regularly-scheduled LOT Polish Airlines flight, was seized by Lebanese Customs officials when it burst open right in front of them.

Polish officials were forced to pay a deposit of $80,000 to get Lebanese authorities to release the plane that transported the weapons, the Solidarity circular added.

The incident was the second in three months, the Solidarity publication reported. On May 30, LOT personnel found weapons in the bags of several passengers bound for Beirut.

The union said its LOT Airline branch had recommended that members not fly towards Beirut, since a commerical plane carrying weapons may be considered a military aircraft.

(On August 22, the Lebanese conservative Phalangist radio said Customs had seized 500 pistols destined to an unnamed Palestinian group opposed to a negotiated settlement in the Middle East. Five people were arrested in connection with the discovery, the radio said.)

AIDE DENIES DIVERSION OF FRENCH AID TO COUNTRY

PM071437 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 31 Aug 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "French Aid Is Needed"]

[Text] In an interview published in L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE yesterday Tadeusz Kohorewicz, charge d'affaires at the Polish Embassy in France, denies the untrue reports published by some sensationalist press organs on an alleged "diversion of French aid to Poland."

Tadeusz Kohorewicz stated in particular: "At no time has any proof been put forward either by French Television's Channel 1 or by LE MATIN, which have both distinguished themselves in this slander. It is all based on stale gossip to which no journalist worthy of the name should even listen. The only aim of such a campaign, in my opinion, is to weaken the government, jeopardize the renewal process and divide the Poles."

Answering a question asked by Martine Monod on the "usefulness" of the French supplies, the charge d'affaires explained: "Poland is, of course, suffering a serious meat shortage. We are required to import meat from several countries. And I would like to point out that this meat is not a gift. France has granted us a 100-percent credit, but Poland will pay its debts in due course. It is important to understand that Poland will import 190,000 tons of red meat this year but that it will, at the same time, export 110,000 tons of meat products, especially horse and sheep meat and ham. Most of these exports go to the United States, Britain and the other European countries. These are trade networks which were difficult to establish and which have existed for decades. Abolishing them would mean a dramatic loss of currency for our country and would break agreements which we would have the greatest difficulty in reaching again. This is no secret to anybody. Solidarity knows this perfectly well. The Polish Government has published full information on trade."

With regard to the socialist countries' exports, Tadeusz Kohorewicz said he thinks they play a "decisive role." "More than 95 percent of the oil we use and 90 percent of our gas come from the USSR and cost us less than the world price. The USSR also supplies us with almost all our iron ore. The Soviets grant us preferential credit terms and, during the recent meeting between Brezhnev and Kania in the Crimea, they promised to increase their deliveries. The other socialist countries, especially the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria, have also decided to increase their food deliveries." In conclusion the charge d'affaires stated: "It is impossible for those who are waging this campaign to fail to realize that they are spreading lies. And there is reason to wonder whether this is not to some extent a concerted effort to discourage French aid to Poland."

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSAILS FRG REVANCHISTS CLAIMS

LD090938 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 9 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Sep (PAP)--Alongside a purely humanitarian relief action for Poland in the FRG, organizations and institutions of revanchist and extreme right political shade are trying to create another current of "parcel action" which is to support the campaign of territorial claims vis a vis Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU Bonn correspondent Janusz Moszozenski wrote.

Those who try to use the relief action in the FRG for their political aims are, the correspondent said, a number of landmannschafts, first of all that of Silesians, the union of expellees BDV, the neo-Nazi German People's Union and various revanchist groups like Aktion Oder-Neisse which propagate relief action for a mythical "German minority in Poland" and call for help for Germans allegedly living in the "East German cities", i.e. those situated on Polish western and northern territories.

This pseudo-relief action serves in fact to create an anti-communist atmosphere, to evoke contempt towards the Polish society, to disregard and throw a false light upon us, the socialist system, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

This is not an action but a campaign that has become sort of an extention of the provocative postulates put forward several times recently by revanchist landsmannschafts and the Springer press "to buy out from Poland" our western and northern territories.

This anti-Polish current is calculated to discredit our country, its government and party authorities. It leads to flaring up old anti-Polish prejudices and resentments that have not been overcome here yet, commented TRYBUNA LUDU.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO HUSAK ON MINING ACCIDENT

LD071430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] In connection with the tragic mining accident in the Pluto mine in the northern Czech lignite coal basin, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, have sent a telegram with condolences to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ, and Premier Lubomir Strougal.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to Vietnamese counterparts on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (VCP); Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV); Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, in Hanoi:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the SRV national day, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, all the Polish people and on our own behalf we send our most cordial congratulations and greetings to the VCP Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the SRV as well as to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party led by the unforgettable Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese communists completed 36 years ago the victorious August revolution that created favorable conditions for proclaiming the first socialist state on the Indochinese peninsula.

Heroically withstanding colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and overcoming enormous difficulties, the fraternal Vietnamese people managed to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and, following the historic victory in 1975, began national socialist construction, thus making a worthy contribution to strengthening the position of socialism, peace and progress in Asia and the world.

That consistent struggle of the Vietnamese people for their inalienable rights and their efforts to promote peaceful socialist construction enjoys the complete support of the fraternal socialist states and the world forces of peace and progress.

The party, the government and the Polish people highly value the traditional relations of friendship, brotherhood and comprehensive cooperation between our socialist countries and peoples. We are convinced that the relations between our parties, states and peoples will continue to develop, producing mutual benefits and serving well the interests of the socialist community and the cause of peace in the world.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you and through you, all the allied Vietnamese people, further achievements in socialist construction, in strengthening the SRV's security, sovereignty and international position and in activities to promote stabilization, peace and progress in Southeast Asia.

[Signed] PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

U.S. CREDIT FOR NUCLEAR COMPONENTS REPORTED

AU091025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--A credit convention has been recently signed in Washington between the Export-Import Bank of the U.S., the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade and the Romanian foreign trade enterprise Romenergo, under which Romania has been granted a credit to the value of 120 million dollars, meant for the purchase of certain equipment for the classical part of the nuclear-electric power station being built in Romania.

The credit has been granted for 18 years, of which 8 years make the grace period.

CHINESE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT FOLLOWING TALKS

AU092029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--A delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Hu Manxia, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee, paid a visit of friendship to Romania over August 20-September 9 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP, at county party committees, saw round industrial and farm units, sociocultural establishments and tourist spots.

At the end of their visit the Chinese guests were received by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship and manysided collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, just as the wish to further develop them for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

IONITA RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MINISTER PULLAI

AU092010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister, received on September 9 Arpad Pullai, minister of communications and posts of the Hungarian People's Republic, now on a visit to Romania. Aspects were discussed of the amplification of the relations of collaboration on multiple plans, in the field of railway, road and ship transport and of posts included, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar.

BULGARIAN ENVOY HOLDS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU092042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--On the 37th anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Petur Danailov, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, gave a reception on Wednesday, September 9.

Attending were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Emilian Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, other Romanian officials. [as received]

RCP'S BANC RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP OFFICIAL

AU081905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Sep (AGERPRES)--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 8 the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Binh, assistant head of the agrarian section of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who paid an experience-interchange visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The talk conducted on the occasion passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

LEADERS CABLE VIETNAM ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU071627 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee,

Comrade Truong Chinh, president of the SRV State Council,

Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers,

Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, Hanoi:

On the 36th anniversary of the SRV national day, we extend comradely greetings and warm congratulations to you, the VCP Central Committee, the SRV State Council, National Assembly and Government and the Vietnamese people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, Grand National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves.

The Romanian people, who granted comprehensive support to the Vietnamese people's long struggle against imperialist aggression, for national and social liberation and for the reunification of the fatherland, follow with sentiments of empathy and solidarity the Vietnamese working people's efforts, under VCP leadership, to build the technical-material base of socialism and ensure the socioeconomic development of the fatherland.

We take this opportunity to express the conviction that by joint action, in the spirit of understandings and principles agreed upon at high level, the friendly relations between our parties and countries will continue to expand and develop to the benefit of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world.

On your national day, we wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new successes, on the eve of the Fifth VCP Congress, in the socialist construction of the fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Ilie Verdet, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS DPRK NATIONAL DAY

AU071924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Sep (AGERPRES)--A festive meeting took place in Alexandria on September 7 marking the 33rd anniversary of the creation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the speech he made at the meeting, Marin Niculce, secretary of the Alexandria Municipal Committee of the RCP, vice-chairman of the Municipal People's Council, pointed to the historic significance of the event, which paved the way to building the socialist system in People's Korea. The speaker also highlighted the consistent efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea for the attainment of the national ideal of independent and peaceful unification of the country.

Referring to the Romanian-Korean relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration, the speaker highlighted that the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song had a decisive role in their consolidation and amplification since each time they had conferred new dimensions on them.

Taking the floor, Ambassador Sin In-ha referred to the road traversed by the Korean people in the years elapsed since the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He also highlighted the sustained efforts made by the DPR of Korea, materialized in numerous initiatives and constructive proposals for the achievement of the whole nation's union through negotiations, without any outside immixture.

The ambassador expressed profound gratitude to the Romanian Communist Party, to the Romanian Government and people, to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the effective and constant support they granted to the Korean people's just fight, for militant solidarity with the sacred cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

Highlighting the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and manysided collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples, the speaker pointed to the primordial significance of the meetings and talks between Kim Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu for the development and deepening of bilateral relations, for raising them on to a higher level.

SURINAME FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 5 SEP

AU051908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Sep (AGERPRES)--Dr. Harvey Harold Naarandorp, minister of foreign affairs and justice of the Republic of Suriname paid a visit to Romania over September 2-5, at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

The Suriname minister was accompanied by (Iwan Graanoogst), chairman of the National Military Council, Dr. (John H. Kolader), permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. (Carlo Lamur), ambassador of Suriname in Brussels, and (Waldi Henar), assistant director of industrial development and promotion of export.

The communique released in Bucharest shows that during his visit the Suriname minister of foreign affairs was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu. During the interview, cordial greetings were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Henk Chin A Sen. The guest expressed his country's wish to further develop its relations of friendship and collaboration with Romania.

Stefan Andrei and Harvey Harold Naarandorp conducted official talks, that passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding, with regard to the development of the Romanian-Suriname relations and to major international issues.

The Suriname minister also had talks with other members of the Romanian Government.

Expressing their governments' determination to develop relations of collaboration and friendship between Romania and Suriname, the two foreign ministers examined the ways and modalities of expanding bilateral relations in all domains.

They agreed on the accreditation of non-residential ambassadors in Bucharest and Paramaribo.

Focusing on the development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries, the two ministers agreed on practical measures of further capitalizing the possibilities of cooperation, on mutual advantageous terms, in mining, forestry, building materials and other industrial branches, as well as in the agro-zootechnical field.

The two ministers also agreed on the initiation of negotiations on the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement and of a long-term agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, convenanted that possibilities be examined of concluding an agreement in culture and education.

During the exchange of opinions on major international issues, the foreign ministers of Romania and Suriname considered that the current international circumstances were particularly complex, that the perpetuation of old conflicts and the emergence of fresh ones jeopardizes the cause of detente, peace and the peoples' national independence.

Given the (?serious) circumstances the two ministers consider that the close rallying and collaboration of all peoples are more necessary than ever before for preventing the deterioration of the international situation, for completely doing away with the policy of the use and threat of force, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, national independence and collaboration.

They declared for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts, for an undelayed passage to concrete measures of disarmament, for intensified efforts towards the building of a new international economic order.

They highlighted the importance the unity and concerted action of the Non-aligned Movement and the Group of 77, as well as the enhanced role of the United Nations organization as instrument of international peace and cooperation have in the attainment of those lofty desiderata.

The two ministers reiterated the firm support their countries grant to the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence, for the ensurance of each people's right to decide its own future without any outside immixture.

They reasserted the stands of their governments whereby the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid is firmly condemned.

Pointing to the good cooperation of Romania and Suriname in the UN and other international oganizations and bodies, in the Group of 77 and the Non-aligned Movement, the two ministers decided that further action be undertaken for deepening and expanding that cooperation.

On September 5 the Suriname minister left Bucharest.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei.

COSTA RICAN SOCIALIST VISITS AT INVITATION OF RCP

Alberto Salom Arrives 9 Sep

AU090906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--Alberto Salom, secretary-general of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, and Luis Carlos Alvarado, regional secretary, arrived in Bucharest on September 8 for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Cazacu Receives Costa Rican

AU092040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary fo the CC of the RCP, met on Wednesday, September 9, with Alberto Salom, secretary-general of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

During the talks opinions were exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two parties, just as on aspects of the international political life. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Costa Rican Socialist Party considering that they served the interest of the Romanian and Costa Rican peoples, the cause of peace, security and independence, progress and collaboration among nations.

The interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Luis Carlos Alvarado, regional secretary of the Costa Rican Socialist Party.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COMMUNIST LEADER VISITS

Ceausescu Receives Isa Conde

AU081733 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, met today with Narciso Isa Conde, general secretary of the Dominican Communist Party [PCD], who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. Cesar Perez, member of the PCD Central Committee, was also present.

Expressing his joy and complete satisfaction to meet once again with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to revisit Romania, the guest extended warm greetings to the RCP secretary general, the party leadership, the communists and all Romanian people on behalf of the PCD leadership and Dominican communists. The PCD general secretary expressed great appreciation for the successes recorded by the Romanian people in building the new society and voiced his admiration for the policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation promoted internationally by Socialist Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu. At the same time, the PCD general secretary conveyed warmest thanks to the RCP and its secretary general for the solidarity shown with the struggle waged by the PCD, with the country's democratic and independent development and with defending the basic rights of the Dominican people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the feelings conveyed and asked the guest to extend warm greetings to the PCD and to the party militants, together with wishes for sucess in their actions to implement the aspirations for the well-being and progress of the Dominican people.

During the talk, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Narciso Isa Conde, general secretary of PCD, had an extensive exchange of views on current and future concerns of the two parties and regarding certain problems of the current international situation. Within this framework, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation established between the RCP and the PCD and reasserted their common desire to continue to deepen those relations in their mutual interests and in the interest of developing cooperation between the two countries and peoples and the cause of peace, socialism and social progress.

During the exchange of views on major international issues, the two sides stressed that the current situation is particularly complex with the existence of certain conflicts which endanger the cause of detente, peace and national independence.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Narciso Isa Conde noted that under such conditions it is more than ever necessary for all peoples to cooperate closely to stop international tension; to resume the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence and to completely eliminate the policy of the use or threat of force in relations among countries; to resolve the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by political means and negotiations; to improve the international political atmosphere; and to respect each people's right to decide its future without any outside interference.

The two sides also stressed the importance of the peoples' struggle against the imperialist, colonialist policy of domination and national oppression; for stopping the arms race and adopting effective disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures; for stopping the deployment of new nuclear missiles on the European Continent and for stopping the production and stockpiling of the neutron bomb, and for eliminating underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic order that will ensure the free and independent development of each nation.

In this context, the two sides stressed the importance of the struggle waged by the peoples in Latin America to achieve deepgoing socioeconomic changes and to control their own national riches with a view to their free and independent development in keeping with their desires and legitimate interests.

In discussing problems linked to security and cooperation in Europe, the two sides stressed that it is necessary to continue efforts to successfully complete the Madrid meeting so that it will set the basis for a conference devoted to trust and disarmament on the European Continent.

During the talk, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Narciso Isa Conde stressed the need to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties, among the socialist, social democratic parties and the national liberation movements and all progressive, anti-imperialist forces as a most important condition in successfully waging the struggle for freedom, for security and disarmament and for independence, democracy and socialism.

The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Cazaco Meets Dominican

AU071926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Sep (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on September 7 Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk, stress was laid on the good relations of collaboration and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Dominican Communist Party, between the peoples of the two countries.

Information was exchanged on the current and future activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the Dominican Communist Party as well as on aspects of the international political life.

The talk passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

CAZACU MEETS VISITING DANISH COMMUNISTS

AU081934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 8, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met the delegation of the Danish Communist Party, led by Ib Norlund; member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of that party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Opinions were exchanged on the current activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the Danish Communist Party, the wish being expressed that, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Joergen Jensen, the relations between the two parties further develop, fact which corresponds to the interests of the Romanian and Danish peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of international progress and collaboration. Aspects of the international situation were also approached.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

The same day, the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark met at the headquarters of the General Trade Union of Romania with Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS STATE MINISTER ARRIVES

AU092000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperations of the Kingdom of Morocco, chairman for Morocco of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, arrived in Bucharest on September 9, at the invitation of the Romanian foreign minister.

SAN MARINO COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ARRIVES

AU092012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Sep (AGERPRES)--Umberto Barulli, secretary-general of the Communist Party of San Marino, arrived in Bucharest on September 9 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was greeted by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

SYMPOSIUM ON SCIENCE AND PEACE OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU041550 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Summary] "An international symposium on science and peace opened today in Bucharest under the high patronage of President Nicolae Ceausescu". The Romanian head of state sent a message to the symposium, stressing the role of science in mankind's socioeconomic development and the need for scientists to work for peace and disarmament.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION LEAVES--The Japanese parliamentary delegation led by committee chairman Ganri Yamashita, which visited Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest. [date not given] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Sep 81 p 3 AU]

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON STATE OF U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD092046 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The U.S.-Soviet propaganda war, which is increasingly reminiscent of the worst time of the early postwar years, continues to be in the focus of attention of the world public and, one would say, is causing general distress to the two superpowers' allies, especially those of the United States. While on the one hand the United States is trying to rally all NATO member countries--especially the FRG--behind its policy twoard Moscow, the Soviet Union on the other hand is doing its best to maintain correct and, whenever possible, friendly relations with Western Europe.

Realignments inside the two blocs caused by the exacerbation in relations between the two world powers have not irretrievably disturbed relations in the center of Europe, and this particularly applies to inter-German relations which were the easiest to disturb during the cold war. Moreover, one has the impression that the FRG and the GDR are least keen on a confrontation between the superpowers and are making a considerable effort to avoid being dragged into such a confrontation. According to a statement by Erich Honecker, he and Chancellor Schmidt have already agreed to meet. More imporantly, Honecker appraised relations between the two German states as good. The Bonn government supports an inter-German summit meeting which is likely to take place before Leonid Brezhnev's already announced visit to the FRG scheduled to take place in late November.

The fact that the United States' West European allies are perplexed about what attitude to adopt toward the Soviet-U.S. rivalry and in particular to the political course which the United States is trying to impose on them has caused Reagan's foreign affairs adviser to warn the West Germans and through them the West European allies as well, that they will be left without U.S. protection if they fail to back Reagan's Soviet Union policy. This warning by Washington will not be forgotten, though Schmidt's government does not seem prepared to accept it as final. The West Germans, taught by past experience, nevertheless still believe that their relations with the United States can be developed and promoted without their own active involvement in Soviet-U.S. rivalry, especially as they continue believing in the possibility of an agreement between the two superpowers, the kind of agreement already reached on past occasions.

True enough, Bonn has in principle accepted the possibility of deploying U.S. neutron weapons on West German soil if this is accepted by the other NATO members as well.

The FRG's readiness does not amount to much if one knows that for the time being other NATO member-countries would not even consider agreeing to the deployment of neutron weapons on their soil.

The growing anxiety felt by the United States' European allies because of the unfavorable development of U.S.-Soviet relations has become in a certain sense of the word an obstacle to the widening of the Soviet-U.S. confrontation, a fact that Washington is beginning to take into account. For instance, a few days ago Haig stated that the existing bad relations between the two superpowers had been inherited from the Carter administration, from which one may draw the conclusion that Washington would be prepared to begin a dialogue with Moscow if some of the causes of the existing tension were eliminated. This kind of reasoning is in keeping with a statement made by Carter in Japan to the effect that one should not blame Moscow for everything that happens in the world. Carter was bearing in mind the aspiration of many countries and movements to rid themselves of foreign domination.

If one adds to all this Brezhnev's warning that the United States is consciously undermining the foundations of peace in the world by sowing mistrust for the Soviet Union, one has the impression that Moscow is still counting on Western Europe's undiminished caution with regard to the U.S. policy and thereby on the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG TO VISIT 12-13 SEP

LD091800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, will pay an official visit to the SFRY on 12 and 13 September this year at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During the visit the two ministers will hold talks on the further promotion of bilateral relations and on topical international issues. The U.S. secretary of state is expected to be receivd by Sergeu Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. Secretary of State Haig will also visit the grave of President Tito.

As is well known, relations between Yugoslavia and the United States are developing successfully and with full respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference and equality. The positive practice of these relations stems from attitudes jointly formulated, especially in joint documents resulting from meetings between the two countries' presidents. This has manifested itself in a constant exchange of messages at the highest level.

Alexander Haig's visit obviously confirms the existence of interest on both sides in promoting comprehensive mutual cooperation and consolidating understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. It will provide the two secretaries with an opportunity to resume the dialogue which they started at the recent ministerial meeting at Cancun. Proceeding from the established principles of equality and mutual respect for differences, the two ministers will have an opportunity to brief each other on their governments' views on the most topical issues of international relations and on the possibilities for and ways of overcoming the alarming situation in the world.

For this reason the Yugoslav side is expected to point out in these talks the pressing need to improve the international climate and revive detente by means of dialogue and negotiations aimed at finding solutions to dangerous flashpoints of crisis and major problems of our world. It is well known that many countries and statesmen have devoted themselves to these questions and that Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, is consistently striving in this direction in its relations with all its partners.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON SOVIET MILITARY MANEUVERS

AU091406 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 September on page three carries a 900-word report from Moscow by R. Bajalski on the Soviet Zapad-81 military maneuvers in "western Belorussia, the territory of the Baltic Military District and 'the eastern section' of the Baltic Sea." Noting that it was only "after the event," that is after the beginning of the maneuvers that the public learned from the 5 September TASS announcement that "about 100,000 men are taking part in the maneuvers," Bajalski points out that, "at least according to what is possible to perceive from the television film reportages and the journalistic reports from the area, the Zapad-81 military maneuvers are vary impressive. Naturally, the great publicity is aimed at achieving precisely that effect," Bajalski says.

He reports that the Western reaction to the Zapad-81 maneuvers has not been reported in Moscow so far and recalls that "an aspiration to prevent these military maneuvers from creating an impression of being 'large' was noticeable in Moscow beforehand." Bajalski notes as "interesting" the fact that "'the transport equipment' of the economy of the area of the maneuvers, probably with drivers who are not 'reservists,' is also participating in the maneuvers." According to Bajalski, 'the television public has been able to perceive that the scenario of the maneuvers includes extraordinarily large operations by tank divisions, motorized rifle units, Air Force and Navy.

It seems that the movements and breakthroughs by tanks divisions of the 'northern' and 'southern' units, the two opposing sides in the conceived battle of the Zapad-81 maneuvers, are at the center of attention," Bajalski reports and in this connection cites the views by unidentified "Soviet military experts" on the superiority and effectiveness of tank units.

Citing the official Soviet statements on the purpose of military exercises in general and the Zapad-81 maneuvers in particular, Bajalski reports that "it is not denied here that the purpose of the Zapad-81 maneuvers is among other things also to demonstrate the combat readiness of the Soviet Army at any time." On the other hand, it is said in Moscow that "the military exercises in Belorussia and the Baltic have an exclusively defensive character." But, defining the goals of its own military maneuvers, the Soviet Union claims at the same time that the NATO military maneuvers, due to be held from 14 September to 24 October and in which 200,000 men will participate, are of an "'aggressive nature.'"

In any event, Bajalski concludes, "it is obvious that the NATO military maneuvers with 200,000 and the Soviet Union's military maneuvers with 100,000 men will be the largest military maneuvers held in Europe this year."

CORRESPONDENT ON SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT TENSION

AU091729 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 81

[TANJUG correspondent Milo Djukic report from Gdansk]

[Text] A crisis of patience is in the offing or has already occurred between the two most important social partners in Poland. Are the government and the Solidarity trade union losing their cool? Is another acute aggravation of tension between them in the offing? Is another sharp confrontation between them coming? These are simultaneously statements, fears and questions arising now and being felt in this city on the Baltic. One learns that the thinking in authoritative circles among Warsaw journalists runs along the same lines.

Such a rapid and perhaps, as some say, even unexpected turn in the Polish social climate occurred after the Solidarity congress decision on self-management yesterday. The congress said what it wanted to say, and now the government response is expected. In a way, the response was made yesterday. According to a statement published in the Polish press today, the government at its session yesterday asked the parliament to speed up the procedure to adopt a law on enterprises and workers self-management. This can only mean that it has not dropped its bill, which Solidarity rejects and even threatens to boycott if the Sejm adopts it.

Unless the partners agree and unless they harmonize their positions, Polish society (?undoubtedly) will face another confrontation and another test of strength. There is hope, nevertheless, that tolerance and sobriety--the essential virtues which marked the year of the Polish society crisis--will again prevail over passions and that everything that has been achieved through talks and agreements will not be jeopardized. After all, both sides continue to say they are in favor of it.

KRAIGHER CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV

AU091214 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Belgrade--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conveying cordial congratulations to him on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER JORGENSEN PAYS VISIT

Welcomed by Djuranovic

LD091510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen arrived today on an official and friendly visit to our country which is to last several days. The Danish prime minister, his wife and members of his party were welcomed at Belgrade's Surein Airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife.

Djuranovic-Jorgensen Talks

LD092254 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] As we have already reported, Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen arrived in our country this afternoon for an official and friendly visit scheduled to last for several days. The official Yugoslav-Danish talks, which started in Belgrade tonight, took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Anker Jorgensen, Danish prime minister, first briefed each other on the internal political and economic situations in the two countries. Veselin Djuranovic acquainted the visitor with the characteristics of our political and economic situation, especially with regard to the period since the death of President Tito, when the country displayed unity and resolve to adhere to the policy of the basic strategic orientations in the development of our socialist self-managing system in the internal field and to independent policy on the foreign affairs field. The Danish prime minister first spoke about the political situation in his country and then laid particular stress on economic difficulties, which were largely caused by the energy crisis and the crisis in international economic relations. Veselin Djuranovic then spoke about our own economic situation and the program of economic stabilization and acquainted the visitor both with our results and with the problems confronting us. Premiers Djuranovic and Jorgensen will resume their exchange of views on bilateral relations and topical international questions tomorrow.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner today in honor of Anker Jorgensen, Danish prime minister. During the dinner Veselin Djuranovic and Prime Minister Joregensen exchanged toasts.

Dinner Toasts

LD092150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--The premiers of Yugoslavia and Denmark, Veselin Djuranovic and Anker Jorgensen, this evening expressed the concern of their two countries over the aggravation of the international situation and intensification of the arms race. They spoke at a dinner given in honour of the Danish prime minister, who arrived in Belgrade this afternoon.

In his toast, Premier Joergensen stressed that especially the East-West relations are in a critical phase, while Premier Djuranovic pointed out that the announcements of manufacture of the neutron weapon make the world situation even more disturbing. "Mankind is passing through a period of greatest uncertainties," Djuranovic said, noting that "the peace and security of many countries and whole regions are most directly threatened."

Djuranovic expressed the conviction that there are realistic chances for surmounting disputes at the Madrid meeting of the CSCE and deciding to hold a European conference on disarmament. He said that the deepening of the gap between the rich and poor world regions was "one of the greatest dangers for relations and stability of the present-day world as a whole."

Premier Jorgensen expressed the view that "all the industrially developed countries in East and West have an interest in, and an obligation of, striving for the creation of a new and more equitable international economic order.

He pointed out that Yugoslavia and Denmark, although maintaining different positions on the question of alignment, have in common a series of views of principle on relations and cooperation between states. The two countries have succeeded in developing close mutual cooperation in many fields, Jorgensen added, noting in particular that about 50 thousand Danes annually visit Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic emphasized that the promotion and expansion of economic cooperation upon "balanced and longterm foundations" was highly important for the Yugoslav-Danish relations, and that it was in the interest of both sides to "adjust our economic cooperation as much as possible to the existing climate in political relations." The Yugoslav premier said that in doing so, it was necessary to make a bolder and more intense use of the possibilities offered by the agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community.

Interview With Jorgensen

AU081719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Report on interview with Anker Jorgensen, Danish prime minister, granted to Danish Radio Department for Yugoslav workers in Denmark; date, place not given--recorded]

Excerpts] Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen arrives on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. On this occasion, the Danish Radio Department for Yugoslavs temporarily working in that country asked Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen to answer a few questions.

[Question] What are your views on the relations between Denmark and Yugoslavia for instance as regards trade, cooperation, cultural exchanges, politics and so forth?

[Answer] I believe that relations between Denmark and Yugoslavia are as good as possible. There is trade between us, and it is not negligible. However, it must be further developed and expanded. Perhaps this will happen after my talks with Yugoslav Government representatives.

[Question] How do you assess the present complicated and tense international situation?

[Answer] I think that the superpowers stand too far apart in their positions. But I can only say that Denmark will continuously work for meetings and conferences aiming at detente to be further held in the spirit of the Helsinki conference, for in our opinion they are an instrument of detente and we attach great significance to that. We think it is important that not just the big powers should have talks but the rest of us should too, and that specific steps to advance detente should be discussed.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

AU091218 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Stockholm, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--Today the delegation of the Federal Executive Council headed by Svetozar Pepovski, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare, is concluding its visit of several days to Sweden. The following are members of the delegation: Ljubica Srdjic-Djakovic, independent counselor of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare; Ljubomir Drndic, SFRY ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden; and Vaso Kokaleski, first counselor of the SFRY Embassy in Sweden.

During its visit to Sweden which lasted several days, the delegation of the Federal Executive Council held exhaustive talks with its host, Ingmar Eliasson, minister of labor, and his associates. Many current issues connected with improving the position of our workers and members of their families who now live and work in Sweden were discussed during the talks. The delegation has also met with Karin Anderson, minister of immigration; Karin Soder, minister of social affairs; and representatives of our clubs and associations in Sweden.

'HOSTILE' BULGARIAN BOOKS AT MOSCOW FAIR NOTED

LD092054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav exhibitors at the international book fair in Moscow have notified the organizers of the fair of their dissatisfaction at the fact that books with anti-Yugoslav content have been displayed on the Bulgarian stand.

Yugoslav representatives asked the organizers to act in accordance with the generally accepted norms for international fairs and take steps for the removal of these books from the stand.

Bulgarian publishers this year exhibited the third volume of Tsola Dragoicheva's memoirs (the first two volumes were exhibited at the same fair two years ago). Also on display is a collection of pamphlets by the Cominform emigree, Venko Markovski.

Dragoicheva's and Markovski's books were severely condemned by the Yugoslav public when they came off the press. In these books the authors deny the existence of the Macedonian nation and distort the historical facts on the creation of the Republic of Macedonia within Socialist Yugoslavia.

Unfortunately, the anti-Yugslav publications have not been removed from the Moscow fair.

Yugoslavia is represented at this fair by 69 publishers. The "Mezdhunarodnaya Kniga" of Moscow and "Madenska Kniga" of Skopje signed at the fair an agreement on the joint publishing of a Macedonian-Russian dictionary. A Russian-Macedonian dictionary was published a few years ago.

DRAGOSAVAC ADDRESSES YOUTH SEMINAR IN KUMROVEC

AU091440 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 81 p 3

[S. Hodzic report]

[Text] Kumrovec, 3 Sep--In the presence of representatives of about 60 youth and student organizations from all over the world, the Second International Youth Seminar began its work in Kumrovec today.

This year, the youths will discuss "the role of youths and students and their organizations in public and sociopolitical life and their contribution to national development in international relations." The organizer of the seminar is the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, and its program envisages that the 20th anniversary of the first conference of the heads of states and governments of nonaligned countries will be marked. At the opening of the session, those taking part in the seminar paid tribute to Comrade Tito.

The Youth in the Struggle for Peace

Opening the international seminar this year, Miodrag Vukovic, president of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, reminded the audience that the young generation, as a progressive force, must persist in building a broad front on the struggle for peace, equality, broad and substantive international cooperation, and democratic political and economic relations among countries and peoples and that it should strive to build a new, different vision of the world, a vision of an international community built on humanism and understanding, a vision of a world of human happiness and well-being. The Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation has devoted all its efforts to this goal, and the present seminar is one of the contributions along this road.

Following the greetings speech by the president of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, the seminar was addressed by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who spoke about some aspects of the current sociopolitical situation in Yugoslavia.

Speaking about the development of the socialist self-management system, Dragosavac stressed that the building of socialism marks an entire epoch and that the building of socialism is a long-term process. Therefore, despite the undoubted results achieved by the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, we are still facing difficulties and problems. In addition, being part of the world burdened by an intensification of economic contradictions and political tensions, Yugoslavia has not been spared from their influences.

Efforts in Stabilization

Unfavorable trends in the world economy, Dragosavac then said, are felt even in the most developed countries of the world, but they nevertheless have most affected and hurt the developing countries. Yugoslavia, as a country in the medium stage of development, has felt and continues to feel these unfavorable trends. This along with internal economic difficulties makes our economic situation very complex, a fact reflected above all in the significant deficit in the balance of payments and the growing inflation. Therefore, great efforts are being made in our country to stabilize our economic situation, seeking ways and solutions through a continued accelerated development of self-management and a greater influence of the workers class and working people on the social reproduction flows. It is also the road toward overcoming the discrepancies in the development of the several regions, republics and provinces, which is an important problem that has caused certain difficulties and that frequently serves as a screen to those who, standing on anti-self-managing positions, attempt to peddle their ideology, as ethnic Albanian nationalists recently did.

Dusan Dragosavac then referred to the position of Yugoslavia in the world, especially in the Nonaligned Movement, stressing that despite its economic difficulties, our country has all the prerequisites for further successful development and for preserving and further enhancing its position in international relations. Yugoslavia will continue to play a distinguished role in the struggle for equal cooperation among peoples and states, for it bases its internal development on the full equality of all its peoples and nationalities, will help progressive liberation movements and will be an active factor in the struggle for world peace.

After his speech, Dusan Dragosavac answered questions asked by the seminar participants. Today the participants and guests at the seminar will visit the house where Comrade Tito was born and view a film on Tito's life and work.

LJUBICIC HOLDS RECEPTION FOR NAVY DAY DELEGATION

LD091408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--In connection with 10 September, Yugoslav Navy, Merchant Marine and River Shipping Day, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, received a navy delegation. During the reception General Ljubicic congratulated the members of the delegation and all members of this service of our armed forces on the day, expressing his satisfaction at the fact that the navy, together with other services of our armed forces, represents a strong support in the defense of the freedom and independence of our country.

The representatives of our navy, Vice Admirals Miodrag Radosavljevic and Tihomir Vilovic, briefed General Ljubicic on some topical questions of the further development and modernization of our navy. They also stressed the high level of combat readiness, moral-political situation and organization of training in the navy units, and also on other results attained by navy members.

The reception and the talks in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense were attended also by Adm Branko Mamula, Yugoslav People's Army chief of general staff; Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense; and by other senior officers.

'NATIONALIST LEADER' SENTENCED FOR ENEMY ACTIVITY

LD091550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Zagreb 9 Sep (TANJUG)--The criminal bench of the Zagreb District Court today passed sentence on Dr Marko Veselica who had been charged with enemy activity against the SFRY.

Veselica was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment because of three criminal offenses: enemy propaganda; incitement of national hatred, and dissention and intolerance; and the establishment of links with members of the Ustasha terrorist organizations abroad.

At the same time the bench also adopted a decision whereby the defendant is forbidden to make any public statements during a 4-year period after he has served his sentence.

During the 7-day main trial the enemy activity of the well-known nationalist leader was proved. In his public statements in foreign information media, including Ustasha papers, he falsely and maliciously presented the sociopolitical system in our country and established links with members of Ustasha organizations abroad, passing on to them and receiving from them instructions for enemy activity against the SFRY.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION--Novi Sad, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--The oilfields in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina have from January to August, 1981, delivered to oil refineries 835,000 tons of crude oil, exceeding the plan by 25,000 tons. The increased production resulted from the opening and exploitation of twenty new oil wells in the province. This year's plan envisages for the production of 1,250,000 tons of crude oil in Vojvodina, which is 41,000 tons more than last year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 8 Sep 81 LD]